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...ER WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, vari-...possible showers. Temp. 16-11 (61-52). ...day, variable, possible showers. LONDON: ...nday, variable. Temp. 15-14 (59-57). Thurs- ...variable. GRANDEL: Rough. ROME: Wed- ...y, possible showers. Temp. 23-14 (73-57). ...YORK: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 24-19 ...). ...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

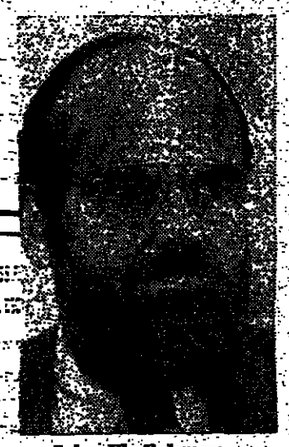
3 Nixon Ex-Aides Lose in Watergate Cover-Up Appeals

By Robert Sneer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld today the Watergate cover-up convictions of former top Nixon administration officials H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell and reversed the conviction of a fourth defendant, Robert Mardian. The six-judges panel held that Mr. Mardian, because of his relatively minor role in the cover-up, should have been granted a separate trial. The court agreed with the argument that the former Nixon campaign official was unfairly tainted by the testimony against the others. The judges dismissed a variety of contentions by the other defendants, however, ruling that there were no grounds for believing that their convictions "rested on anything other than the overwhelming evidence of their guilt."



John Mitchell



John Ehrlichman



H. R. Haldeman

Their Sentences

All four men have been free pending the outcome of their appeals against their Jan. 1, 1975, convictions. Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman were sentenced to 30 months to 8 years for conspiracy, obstruction of justice and lying under oath. Mr. Mardian was sentenced to 10 months to three years after being convicted of the conspiracy charge alone.

Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman now can take their appeals to the Supreme Court. In the case of Mr. Mardian, 52, the Watergate special prosecutor's office must decide whether to drop the charges, appeal the decision or seek a new trial. It was considered likely that the charges would be dropped.

The panel rejected the plea by Ehrlichman, former President Richard Nixon's adviser on domestic affairs, that the testimony of Mr. Nixon, who was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the case, was vital to his defense. The court held that Mr. Nixon's appearance "would have been of marginal significance."

The court also dismissed the contention by Ehrlichman, former White House chief of staff Haldeman and former Attorney General Mitchell that heavy pretrial publicity had made impossible the selection of an impartial jury. The judges ruled that "on the basis of our own review, we have no doubt that the jury was impartial."

'Unconvincing' Bids

The court rejected as "unconvincing" arguments that trial Judge John Sirica of U.S. District Court had inadequately questioned jurors about possible bias.

Five of the appellate judges held that there were no grounds for moving the trial from Washington. But one judge, in a partial dissent, said that there were some grounds for granting a change of venue.

The four men were convicted after a three-month trial on charges arising from the attempted cover-up of the June, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate building complex. A fifth defendant, Kenneth Parkinson, was found innocent of conspiracy charges.

Peking Refuses to Deny Arrests

Hua Officially Replaces Mao; 4 Top Leftists Reported Held

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Premier Hua Kuo-feng has been appointed chairman of the Chinese Communist party, succeeding Mao Tse-tung, an official Chinese spokesman in Peking confirmed tonight, as reports spread that four senior leftist leaders had been arrested.

The Chinese spokesman declined repeatedly to comment on the reported arrest of the leftists, who are all members of the Politburo and who included Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and the senior deputy premier, Chang Chun-chiao. But unofficial Chinese sources in Peking told diplomats today that the four had been charged with distorting Chairman Mao's words by manufacturing a quotation which has been used as a basic slogan throughout China since Mao's death on Sept. 9.

The quotation is: "Act according to the principles laid down."

Mr. Hua had not used the quotation in his eulogy of Chairman Mao on Sept. 18, arousing the curiosity of analysts who wondered why he had omitted it. Wall posters attacking Mr. Hua for his failure to cite it reportedly appeared soon afterward at Tsinghua University in Peking, a leftist stronghold.

It was unclear whether there was a direct connection between Mr. Hua's elevation and the action against the four leftists, who constituted virtually the entire top echelon of the so-called "radicals" in Peking. The Chinese sources who reported the incident were not able to specify whether the four had been formally arrested, placed under house arrest, or detained in some other manner.

No Effort to Deny Story

Analysts cautioned that details of the leftists' reported plan to fabricate Chairman Mao's words, and possibly other actions, were still very indefinite. But the analysts were also surprised that the Chinese spokesman in Peking made no effort to deny the story, as Chinese officials in the past have done when they believed the story was incorrect.

"There is some kind of crisis, a crunch, that's really all we know," one senior analyst remarked.

In addition to Miss Chiang and Mr. Chang, the other leftists were Wang Hung-wen, a former textile mill official from Shanghai who was catapulted to the second-ranking position in the party by Mao himself in 1973, and Yao Wen-yuan, an acerbic propagandist who is believed to exercise control over part of China's media. All four were associated together in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution.

The most surprising member of the group was Mr. Chang, who, in addition to being deputy premier, is head of the general political department of the armed forces, or chief commissar. He is considered a shrewd, sophisticated and capable man who had gradually moved away from the radical camp and posed the most formidable threat to Mr. Hua's ascendancy.

The term radicals is a somewhat oversimplified expression that analysts have used as a kind of shorthand to describe the group of generally younger party officials who rose to prominence in the Cultural Revolution for their close support of Mao's efforts to restore China's revolutionary purity and egalitarian spirit. In their disputes with other party leaders, often grouped as "moderates," or "pragmatists," issues of basic policy and bitter personal feuds often became inextricably intertwined.

Mr. Hua, a little-known career party administrator only a year ago, will now be chairman of the party as well as chairman of the powerful military commission and will remain, at least for the time being, as Premier, the Chinese spokesman said. The three jobs, in the party, army and government, give Mr. Hua a combination of authority that no other Chinese leader, including Mao, has ever held.

Judging by his few public statements, Mr. Hua is a cautious middle-of-the-roader who has been careful to repeat the rhetoric of this year's anti-rightist campaign, but whose own preference seems to be for party discipline, unity and law and order.

Mr. Hua is believed to be in his late fifties and is a native of Shansi Province in China's northwest.

It seems likely that Mr. Hua's duties as Premier will now be shared with other Chinese leaders. At a state banquet tonight for the premier of Papua-New Guinea, Michael Somare, Li Hsien-nien, a deputy premier in charge of economic affairs, gave the customary speech in Mr. Hua's place.

Mr. Li, a long time associate of the late Premier Chou En-lai and a leading member of the so-called moderates, said, "The situation in China is excellent." He made no reference to the reported arrests of the four members of the Politburo, but pledged that China would carry out Chairman Mao's line in domestic policy and foreign affairs.

Delay Explained

The official Chinese spokesman, who talked with correspondents at the banquet, explained that the reason for delaying the announcement of Mr. Hua's selection as chairman was that the news had first to be circulated throughout China.

Last Saturday, speculation that Mr. Hua had been named chairman was touched off by the disclosure in the Chinese press that he now "headed" the party Politburo, and by wall posters in Peking, Shanghai and other cities acclaiming his selection by the party. But there was no official confirmation of the decision, leading to uncertainty over what had actually happened and to reports of serious conflict within the leadership.

Analysts here now believe that the decision was made by the 16-member Politburo, which in the absence of the Central Committee is empowered to act for the party. But because of the momentous nature of the decision to name a chairman, and because of disputes over Mr. Hua's selection, it was decided to call a plenary session of the Central Committee.

According to reports in Peking, most of the 176 surviving members of the Central Committee within China have arrived in Peking and may be meeting now. Apparently, however, to judge by the Chinese spokesman's comment tonight, they are not expected to reverse the decision of the Politburo.

If the report of the four leftists' plan to fabricate Mao's saying is correct, they evidently hoped to prolong his influence as long as possible by enshrining all current policies.

The actual quotation first appeared in a major joint editorial in Peking's papers on Sept. 16 entitled "Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts." The editorial, which has been widely quoted in provincial broadcasts and study sessions, said, "Chairman Mao adjured us, 'Act according to the principles laid down.'"

When it first appeared, the quotation seemed to be either a comment Mao made on some report given to him, or to have been excerpted from a longer statement. There was no indication that it constituted a last political testament.



United Press International.

TOGETHER—Chinese party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, left, shown last month with four Politburo members reported arrested. At right is Chiang Ching, Mao's widow. Next to Hua is Wang Huang-wen. Behind Hua is Chang Chun-chiao and at upper left, Yao Wen-yuan. Yeh Chien-ying, second from right, was not among those reported held.

Aimed at Isolating Port of Sidon

Syrians Launch Major Attack on Palestinian Positions

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Syrian tanks and infantry today launched a new offensive against Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon, the only large region still under Palestinian control.

The Syrian objective, it is thought, is to cut off the vital port city of Sidon, which is the last remaining supply gate for Moslem-controlled west Beirut.

It was not clear whether the Syrians intended to drive all the way to Sidon immediately or whether they would halt their offensive once more temporarily, to call for more negotiations in Shtaura or elsewhere.

The battle started badly for the Palestinians. Jumping off from the hill town of Jezzin, about 30 kilometers west of Sidon, tank-led Syrian forces by late afternoon reached the outskirts of Roum, 20 kilometers from Sidon along the Sidon-Jezzin highway.

A second Syrian column thrust southward and reached the town of Haitura and, farther southwest, the town of Jbaa in the foothills near the coast. By nightfall, a Palestinian communiqué conceded that Roum, Haitura and Jbaa were under Syrian pressure.

Syria's new military drive came a few hours after the Arab League's special envoy, Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, reported that Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese military representatives last night reached agreement in principle on a draft for a cease-fire in all of Lebanon and a start of military withdrawals.

Officials of the three sides had been meeting until late into the night at Shtaura, in Syrian-held eastern Lebanon, under Mr. Kholy's chairmanship.

The cease-fire talks turn out to have been mere shadow boxing.

Point of no Return

The conflict between Syria and the Palestinian movement has reached the point of no return. The Syrians, Western diplomats here feel, are now demanding that the Palestinian leadership under Yassir Arafat accept full Syrian control. If the Palestinians refuse, it is now believed here, the Syrians will seek to replace the present set of leaders with other men.

The deep hatred that has sprung up between Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and his colleagues and the Palestinian leaders around Mr. Arafat was expressed today by Damascus radio, which accused the Palestinian leaders of being "deviationists" who had to be struck down in the interest of the Palestinian people.

The government-controlled radio did not report the new Syrian offensive, but said that Syrian artillery and long-range missile units had conducted daylong maneuvers in the presence of Gen. Mustapha Tlas, the defense minister and deput ycommander in chief. The maneuvers, the radio said, showed the skill of Syrian gunners and gave evidence of the Syrian Army's long-distance capabilities.

Terrorist Attacks

Radio Damascus also continued to blame the "deviationist" leadership of the Palestinian movement in Beirut for the terrorist attacks on the Syrian Embassies in Rome and Islamabad yesterday.

Palestinian spokesmen here have denied having anything to do with the attacks. They blame the attacks on a dissident group operating from Iraq and headed by Abou Nidal, a long-standing enemy of Mr. Arafat.

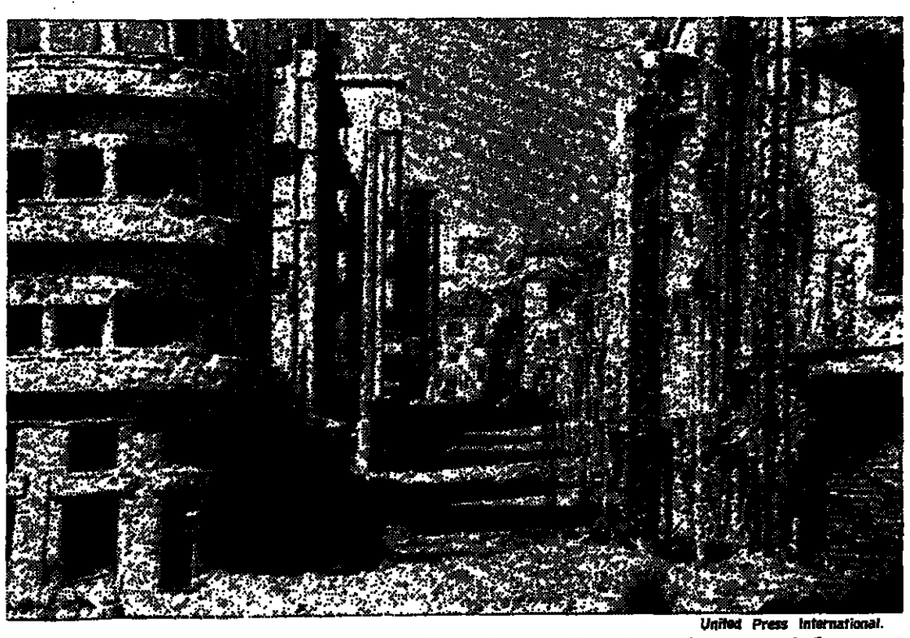
The last major Syrian offensive, in the mountains north of the Damascus-Beirut highway two weeks ago, came two days after a terrorist attack on a hotel in Damascus.

Today's offensive involved four battalions or about 3,000 men, according to the Palestinian high command.

Abou Moussa, the Palestinian commander for southern Lebanon, told reporters on the road west of Roum that he had 1,500 Syrians opposite him in that sector.

It is thought possible that, in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.

DEVASTATION—Bab-Idris, once the busiest street in Beirut, as it appears today.

...wine Flu Inoculation Halted ...n 5 U.S. States After Deaths

...EW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—...s than two weeks since it be... the nationwide swine flu ...cination program was suspend... in five states today after the ...ths of three elderly persons ...o received shots in Pennsyl...nia.

...ll three died from heart at...ks within hours of getting the ...ts, the Allegheny County ...oner said. But what caused ...e heart attacks was not known. ...The two women and a man who ...d, all in their seventies, had ...tories of heart or lung prob...ms and their deaths could have ...n caused simply by the stress ...getting the inoculations, the ...roner said.

...oth federal and local officials ...phasized that there was no ...dence directly linking their ...ths to taking the flu shots.

Same Vaccine Lot

...onetheless, health officials in ...sconsin, Louisiana, Vermont, ...ine and New Mexico halted the ...cination program in their ...tes. In addition, New York ...d Michigan suspended use of ...cine from the lot used in ...tsburgh, where the people who ...d were inoculated yesterday.

...Health officials in Allegheny ...unty said the vaccine in ques...n was produced by Parke Davis ...Co. of Detroit. New York State ...spended use of vaccine lot ...13339A from Parke Davis, say...g it was the lot used in Pitts...rgh.

...A Parke Davis spokesman said ...e company had distributed more ...an 8 million doses of vaccine ...d confirmed that some of it ...d been shipped to Allegheny ...unty.

Officials at the Federal Center for Disease Control, which is running the government's $135-million inoculation program, said there were no plans for a nationwide curtailment of the effort to vaccinate up to 200 million people.

The center, in Atlanta, dispatched two doctors to Pittsburgh to investigate the deaths.

There have been no reports from anywhere in the country of deaths or serious reactions directly attributable to taking the swine flu shots, the spokesman said.

Military Warns Thai Ex-Officials

BANGKOK, Oct. 12 (AP).—Thailand's military rulers today accused dismissed government officials of trying to instigate unrest in the provinces against their six-day-old regime.

A warning over Radio Thailand by the military-run National Reform Council said the ousted officials would face a military court if they did not stop attempting to foment unrest.

The broadcast gave no examples of dissident activity, nor did it indicate which government employees, civil or military, were being warned. About nine officials, including a general, are known to have lost their jobs since the military seized power in a coup last Wednesday.

There were no reports of unsettled conditions in the provinces, and Bangkok remained calm.

U.K. Proceeds on Rhodesian Parley Despite Black-White Gulf

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Britain today went ahead with preparations for a Geneva conference to set up an interim multiracial government in Rhodesia, despite the appearance of a yawning gulf between white and black positions over the talks.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland told Parliament he had invited Robert Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo to represent the nationalists, and had asked Premier Ian Smith to nominate representatives from his Rhodesian Front party.

Mr. Smith said in Salisbury today that he will lead a team of four Cabinet ministers to the talks.

The conference is to convene in Geneva on Oct. 25 following four days of private exchanges among the delegates and the British chairman, UN Ambasador Ivor Richards.

The statement showed that the British government was sticking to its original plans despite surprise demands and conditions put at the weekend by Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, who have formed an alliance for the conference.

They wanted the talks postponed for two weeks and a British government minister to take the chair. They also said Mr. Smith should only attend as a member of the British delegation, as Britain was the colonial power responsible for Rhodesia.

The British appeared to be sidestepping the gap between the white minority government and the nationalists seeking majority rule.

Representatives of leading nationalist groups have demanded control of Rhodesia's security and police forces during the transition period when the 270,000 whites begin to hand over to the 6 million blacks. Mr. Smith has insisted the whites hold these key portfolios.

Mr. Mugabe, believed to be the leader closest to the nationalist guerrillas, said in an interview published in Dar es Salaam today that the Rhodesian armed forces must be replaced by "people's forces" as soon as the interim government is set up.

"Without the [interim] government being in full control of the armed forces it will be toothless," he told the Tanzanian government-owned Daily News.

He said the white Rhodesian police and Army "are the very people we have been fighting against. They must surrender completely."

Mr. Smith claims it was part of his agreement with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose shuttle diplomacy made the Geneva talks possible, that the ministries of defense and of law and order would be held by whites.

Mr. Crosland told Parliament today that Mr. Smith's proposals on the structure and functions of the interim administration reflected ideas discussed by the Americans, the British and African Presidents.

"They constitute a useful basis for further discussions," he said. "We have no intention of predetermining these matters in advance."

Mr. Crosland declared: "The prize within our grasp is a free, prosperous and multiracial Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]. The government is determined to bring

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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In New Legislative Program

Trudeau Seeks to Tone Down Hostility to French Canadians

By Michael Lavoie

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 (WP).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau presented to Parliament today a new legislative program aimed at toning down hostility to French Canadians and at putting his Liberal government back in the good graces of business and labor across the country.

In a speech opening a session of Parliament, Mr. Trudeau promised austerity measures to cut down the growth of big government, more aid for small businesses and programs to create jobs to offset an expected rise in unemployment this winter.

The speech contained almost no reference to foreign affairs but concentrated on responding to domestic troubles that have cut drastically into Mr. Trudeau's popularity.

He offered new economic incentives to business and labor but did not accept their demands for an immediate end to the government's unpopular year-old anti-inflation program, with its compulsory wage and price controls.

Seeking to reduce widespread anti-French Canadian feeling among English-speaking Canadians, he changed the emphasis of the government's controversial bilingualism policy. More stress will be placed on encouraging French language instruction in the schools, with proportionately less emphasis on a $345-million programs to teach French to federal civil servants.

The anti-inflation program and the backlash against French have been identified by Mr. Trudeau as the two main reasons for his recent sharp decline in public opinion polls. Mr. Trudeau recently warned that bitter divisions between English and French Canadians could tear the country apart and leave the way open for the success of the separatist movement in Quebec.

The speech promised restraints to slow the rate of growth of the government's $42-billion annual spending program, including a 1-per-cent ceiling next year on the growth of the 400,000-member Civil Service work force. The austerity will still mean an increase of about 10 per cent next year in overall government spending.

Despite the restraints, there will be unspecified increases in spending for such things as aid to small business, creation of jobs for the chronically unemployed and subsidies for day-care services for working mothers.

Mr. Trudeau is promising more advance consultations with business and labor to plan economic developments after wage and price controls are removed in 1978, a response to complaints that the government has grown aloof and insensitive to the views of the taxpayers.

The speech also contained a government promise to complete a longstanding review of anti-trust legislation with laws to control mergers of big corporations and ban monopolies.

The government tried to offset public fear about heavy immigration into big cities with proposals to encourage, but not order immigrants to settle in rural areas.

In addition, the speech contained plans for a human-rights bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, age, sex, marital status or physical handicap.

It has been a year since Mr. Trudeau introduced wage and price controls to ease inflation, and the occasion is being observed by a planned one-day country-wide general strike Thursday, organized by the powerful 2.2-million-member Canadian Labor Congress.

U.S. Criticizes Waldheim on Hiring at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 (AP).—The United States accused Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday of bowing to political pressures in hiring UN staff members.

"We recognize that in a political organization such as this the secretary-general is naturally subjected to intense pressures from member states," U.S. delegate Ersa Poston told the General Assembly's budgetary committee.

"But this does not excuse him for failure to comply fully with his paramount obligation under the charter, and in all candor we do not believe that he is complying as fully and vigorously as the situation requires," she said.

The secretary-general is officially responsible for hiring the *professional staff of 3,500, of* whom 2,600 are listed as "subject to geographical distribution."

U.S. diplomats said the speech by Mrs. Poston, a New York State civil service commissioner, was the opening gun of a campaign against what the United States sees as gradual transformation of the UN staff into "national contingents" wrestling for power and money.

Mrs. Poston charged that under the guise of seeking equitable geographic distribution, the UN was hiring underqualified staff members. This, she said, had given the Secretariat a "negative image" and was "particularly demoralizing to the many members of the staff who are capable and hard working."

She said member states could help reverse this process by putting forward more qualified candidates and "by avoiding the kind of crude pressures with which we all are only too familiar . . .

"I wish to insist, however, that the ultimate responsibility falls squarely on the secretary-general."

There was no immediate reaction from Mr. Waldheim's office.

Mrs. Poston named no nations. But a U.S. source said the Russians were "the most blatant offenders" and some developing nations were increasingly more vocal in demands for specific jobs.

"If a Soviet leaves a job, they presume another Soviet must fill it," the U.S. official said. "If this goes on, this organization may end up to be 140 national contingents, 140 extensions of government."

According to the UN Charter, the "paramount consideration" in hiring should be competence, with a "due regard" for geographical distribution.

British Press Rhodesia Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

peace to Zimbabwe which is firmly rooted in majority rule—and thus in equality and social justice."

Mr. Nkomo, whose "patriotic front" with Mr. Mugabe constitutes a powerful political-military alliance, today reported "practical difficulties" in forming a delegation for Geneva.

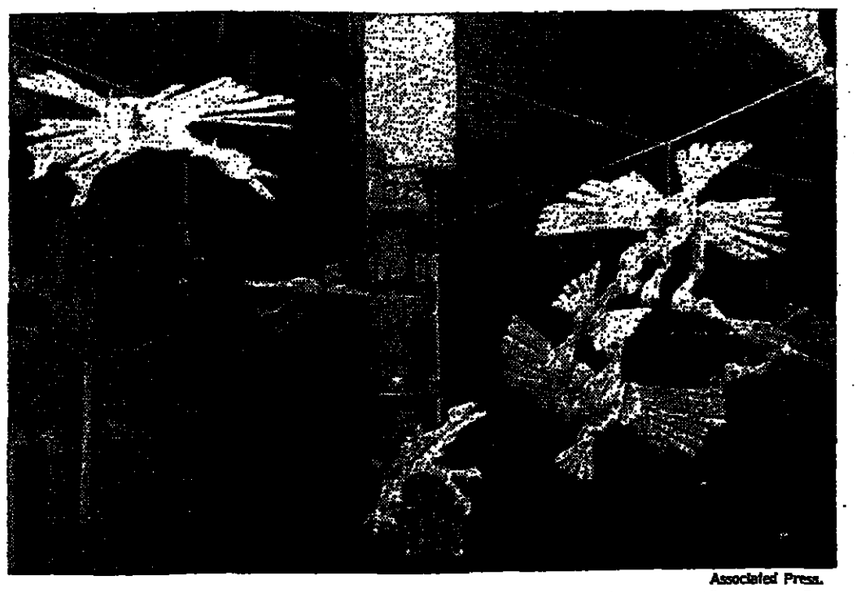
More Time Sought

Mr. Nkomo told newsmen in Salisbury that Mr. Smith had all his men ready for the conference while "we have people all over the world, some of them in exile."

There are 68 persons on the executive committee of Mr. Nkomo's faction of the African National Council. At least eight of them are in detention or under some form of restriction.

Mr. Nkomo said he would like more time to assemble his negotiating team. But he stressed that he and Mr. Mugabe would jointly lead a delegation.

Meanwhile, a communiqué here said eight guerrillas, a 17-year-old white soldier and four African civilians had been killed in the latest clashes in the four-year-old war.



Associated Press.

SUSPENDED DISPLAY—Sculptor Ferdinando Codognotto strung up these wooden vultures in central Rome as part of the city's open-air exhibition of arts and crafts.

Flight of Funds a Major Concern

Unrest Shocks South Africa's Economy

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12 (NYT).—When a Johannesburg property magnate fled the country recently just before his empire collapsed, officials moved immediately to have his sea shipment returned from Amsterdam. After checking bank statements, they suspected that the fugitive millionaire might have a fortune in cash hidden inside his antiques.

The ruin that the collapse brought to thousands of apartment owners was major news for days. But, in a sense, the suspicions about the antiques were more telling than the collapse itself. The flight of capital, by means legal and illegal, has become a major concern for South Africa.

Official denunciations of "swindlers" who evade the stringent foreign-exchange controls are one measure among many of the ebbing confidence in the business community. It is generally agreed that such confidence is at its lowest level since 1960, when the burst of gunfire at Sharpeville dealt the economy a blow from which it took years to recover.

The causes are primarily political. A deepening recession was already under way when the upheaval in the black community erupted on June 16. Four months later, with more than 325 nonwhites dead in the country's most serious apartheid disorders, the economic plight is as serious as any the country has endured since the Great Depression.

Unpopular Measures

Before the trouble began, officials were predicting an upturn by the middle of next year. Lately, the talk has changed from forecasts of relief to warnings of the unpopular measures that may have to be taken to prevent further deterioration. Now, few expect an upturn before 1978, if then.

For a long time after the black upheaval began, senior officials refused to concede that the disorders presented a major threat to the economy. When the acknowledgment finally was made two weeks ago, in a speech by one of the most powerful figures in the government, it was in a context that promised tougher repressive measures, not sweeping reform.

"Overseas countries think we cannot control our internal affairs, and this is affecting our trade and investments," said Connie Mulder, minister of the interior, in a speech in which he warned that the army would be called in if the disorders continued. Since the speech, there have been no major outbreaks, but some black leaders are predicting an intensification of the disorders.

Mr. Mulder's speech was made before the release of official figures for the economy's performance in the first half of the year, which indicated the seriousness of the problems. The figures showed that, for the quarter which ended June 30, the trade deficit, a key index, was running at an annual rate of $2.4 billion compared with $1.7 billion last year, an increase of more than 40 per cent.

Foreign Capital

Traditionally, the deficit has been covered by the inflow of foreign capital and by revenues from foreign sales of gold. Both are sharply down. In the second quarter, the net capital inflow declined to $102 million against the quarterly average of $545 million last year. The sharp fall in the gold price, to the current $114 an ounce from last year's average of $165, will mean a decline in revenues by an estimated $1.15 billion this year.

Some contribution toward narrowing the trade gap is expected from the austerity measures that took effect in July, including stiffer corporate and personal income taxes, which remain among the lowest in the Western world. An import deposit plan introduced in August—a six-month 20-per-cent levy on all nonessential imports—has also had an effect. But harsher measures apparently lie ahead.

Among the least popular will be new restrictions on the sale of gasoline. Gas stations are already compelled to close between Saturday noon and Monday morning. Next week, the government will order the stations to start closing at Friday noon and introduce a nationwide 47-mile-an-hour speed limit. The object is to cut an oil-import bill that is increasingly costly for this country, rich in almost every essential resource but oil.

A tightening of the restrictions on luxury imports is also expected. Starting last year, some imports, including high-performance cars, were banned. Quotas for almost all other nonessentials were sharply reduced. Recently, shipments of whiskey and perfume, among other goods, were prohibited until next year. The result has been a sharp rise in the cost of imported luxuries.

Real Income

Inflation, down to 10 per cent earlier in the year, has sprung back up to a 13-per-cent annual rate. To the country's 4.2 million whites, who pride themselves on one of the highest standards of living in the world, this threatens a reduction in real income, which grew by only 1.3 per cent. A sharp rise in the cost of staples has hit particularly hard at blacks, who spend a relatively higher proportion of their income on necessities.

Joblessness, almost unknown among whites since the Depression, rose to 13,000 in July, representing an insignificant six-tenths of one per cent of the labor force. But black unemployment, always high, is rising fast. The government has dismissed a widely quoted estimate that 2 million blacks will be out of work by the end of the year, but joblessness is already high enough in the urban areas to have officials worrying privately about the dangers of unemployed workers.

Gross domestic product, the sum of the country's output, measured in constant prices, actually shrank in the first half of this year, after growing imperceptibly last year. Following years of phenomenal growth, the slowdown has come as a shock to many, including a large number of companies, mostly small, that have been forced into bankruptcy.

Viking Fails to Find Trace of Organisms

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—Viking-2 failed to find any traces of dead organic matter in the soil of Mars yesterday, dimming hopes that the second spacecraft can confirm that life exists or ever existed on the planet.

The third of three tests by Viking-2 of the soil sample showed no sign of fossilized life in the silts and sands of the Utopian Plains, where Viking-2 landed last month.

All that Viking-2 found were organic traces of the solvents used to cleanse the instrument before it left earth. Three different tests were run, the first after the sample was heated to 400 degrees, a second at 660 degrees and the third at 930 degrees.

Results were disclosed yesterday of the third test, which had the best chance in three of turning up the traces of microorganisms if any were there in the first place. A temperature of 900 degrees is considered hot enough to break down almost all the complex amino acids that would still be left in dead organic matter.

"The results we're getting appear to mean that the processes that foster life are either not going on," Dr. Klaus Biemann said at Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, "or it means that they are being efficiently destroyed by the Martian environment."

The searing ultraviolet light that reaches the Martian surface from the sun is enough to break down any organic matter on the surface, so Viking-2 will take a second soil sample from under a rock.

The 10-foot arm pushed a rock Friday, but by only four of the 10 inches scientists want to move it. The arm nudged the rock another six inches last night, exposing the surface under the rock for the first time in what scientists estimate could be as long as 1 million years.

This is the last soil sample Viking-2 can test for dead organic matter because the instrument that does the organic analysis only has two ovens in which to burn up the sample. It had three working ovens when it left earth 13 months ago, but one failed in flight to Mars.

Ancestors Sought

Ironically, the soil samples already dug by Viking-1 and Viking-2 appear to show the presence of life in the soil today. What they have failed to uncover are the dead ancestors of that life.

"The results we have now would be convincing for life on Mars if we had found the dead organic matter," said Dr. Norman Horowitz of the California Institute of Technology. "I don't think anybody can say there's life on Mars until we find that organic matter."

The shovel on the end of Viking-2's robot arm dug up the soil exposed under the rock later. The soil will be held in the shovel head until Thursday so scientists can examine photograph of the trench to make sure they got a sample from under the rock.

A week from today the arm ill be told to nudge two different rocks, to make sure they can both be moved and then to decide which rock it is better to roll out of the way. One of the two rocks will be moved Oct. 25 and a soil sample will be dug from under that rock at once.

This sample will be tested for signs of life, which will be the second tablespoon of soil tested for life at the Viking-2 site. The first sample showed only faint signs of life, but was taken at a warm time of day when the sample was dried out.

Syrians Launch New Thrust Against Palestinian Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

addition to pushing toward Sidon and the coast, the Syrians will also probe farther south in the direction of Marjayoun, a garrison town held by the Lebanese Arab Army—the pro-Palestinian breakaway group of the old Lebanese Army.

During the last few days, the Moslem forces in Marjayoun have been exchanging artillery fire with rightist Christian troops that are holding El-Qlaia, immediately south of Marjayoun.

On a visit to El-Qlaia a week ago, this reporter saw that the Christians there carry arms with Hebrew markings, as did other rightist Christian units farther south. He was told by Christian soldiers that their equipment had been furnished by Israel and that the Israelis had promised artillery and other support in an emergency.

The distance between the Syrian tanks that reached Jbaa today and the Israeli-supported garrison of El-Qlaia is only about 20 kilometers.

Heavy firing broke out in central Beirut as soon as the news of the Syrian offensive spread. The residential quarters of the capital, most of them plunged in darkness as usual, underwent intensive indiscriminate shelling after nightfall.

Sidon, where the Palestinians have been reinforced by a large contingent of Iraqi soldiers, looked like a front-line town. Civilians had fled from the streets and guerrillas hurriedly built barricades near the port.

Some Deference Toward Reds

Editing of Carter TV Interview Revives Italian Media Dispute

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Oct. 12 (WP).—The disclosure of cuts in an Italian television interview with U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter three months ago has focused attention on those who exercise influence over the air waves here.

After the omission of two phrases from the July interview with Mr. Carter, it was rebroadcast here in its entirety last Thursday following criticism of the unusual editing by a Socialist-controlled network of the state-run television system. The cuts had the effect of exaggerating the Democratic candidate's flexibility toward Italy's Communists.

Over the last few months, in fact, representatives of the Italian left, including several top Communists, have expressed the conviction that Mr. Carter's election as president would probably produce significant U.S. policy changes toward the Italian Communists, who won over a third of the vote in last June's national elections.

Increased Deference

At present, the Communists have only two seats on the 16-man board of directors and control neither of Italy's two television channels nor any of its three nationwide radio stations. But as their power has grown on the national political scene, where the Communists' tacit support is now a must for the minority Christian Democratic government, there has been increased deference from certain sectors of RAI, the national television and radio network.

In the past the traditional respect for power on the part of many of RAI's executives operated mostly in favor of the Christian Democrats, who were often spared embarrassment by the deletion or downplaying of delicate subjects like abortion, leftist protest movements or political corruption.

Much of this was eliminated by a reform designed to promote freedom of information and greater access by reorganizing the system into two competing "Catholic" and "lay" networks controlled, respectively, by the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

"But," said a midlevel television producer who asked that his name not be used, "there is now a definite 'strategy of attention' on the part of some executives who hope to ingratiate themselves with the Communists."

Russian Edited

Last year a major media controversy erupted when a leftist journalist made cuts in a lengthy television interview with Soviet dissident Andrei Siniavsky, eliminating some negative remarks by the Russian about the Italian Communist party.

Reliable television sources say that such manipulation is not systematic, but rather the work of sympathetic individuals.

Executives of the Socialist-run "second" network have officially explained the Carter *cuts as* the result of technical problems and a time squeeze that made it necessary to delete what it said were "unintelligible" phrases.

But there was speculation among television experts and by some Western diplomats that the cuts, which were disclosed last week by the influential Milan daily Corriere della Sera, might have been the product of an atmosphere of deference that sought to help the Communists increase their credibility.

Phrase Omitted

After stating that Communist participation in an Italian government would not necessarily be a catastrophe, Mr. Carter had added, "That would not necessarily be my preference," a phrase omitted in the televised interview.

A second clause, in which Mr. Carter said he did not think that once in power a European Communist party would wish to remain in NATO, "other than perhaps to disrupt some of its purposes," was also edited out when the interview was originally broadcast in Italy.

Renzo Trivelli, a member of the Communist party's nine-man executive, said he believed that the cuts were unintentional but that in general the party thought political interviews should always be broadcast in full. "We do not want favors from anyone," he said.

Cuban Exiles Suspected in Killing in D.C

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Ford administration intelligence officials said yesterday that the most promising lead developed in the Washington bomb killing of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean foreign minister, involved Cuban exile extremists.

Mr. Letelier, 44, and an assistant, Ronni Moffitt, 26, were killed Sept. 21 when a bomb exploded in his car as they were driving to work at the Institute for Policy Studies.

The intelligence officials said they had received several pieces of information linking the bombing to Cuban exiles.

They said FBI agents had also learned that Cuban exile groups nominally constituted to oppose the government of Premier Fidel Castro, had a long-standing grudge against Mr. Letelier.

Allende-Castro Ties

The Cuban exiles were said to believe that Mr. Letelier, as foreign minister in the government of the late President Salvador Allende, had been instrumental in promoting ties between Chile and the Castro government.

The organization tentatively suspected of masterminding the Letelier bombing is an exile group known as the Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations.

The recently formed umbrella group was described by the intelligence officials as made up of the Cuban Action, National Liberation Front of Cuba, Association of the Veterans of the Bay of Pigs, Movement of the 17th of April and the National Cuban Movement.

Other Bombings

Some of these groups have taken responsibility for the bombings of Cuban facilities in the Western Hemisphere in the last two years. The umbrella organization is led by Orlando Bosch, 49, a fugitive wanted in connection with violent actions by exile groups in Miami.

The intelligence officials said a parallel investigation was pursuing the possibility that Mr. Letelier had been assassinated by Chilean left-wing extremists to disrupt U.S. relations with the military junta that governs Chile.

The officials said it appeared that the FBI and the CIA had virtually ruled out the idea that Mr. Letelier was killed by agents of the Chilean military junta.

Germany Clears Two In Plans-Sale Bid

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Oct. 12 (AP).—The federal prosecutor today dropped arrest warrants against two men accused of trying to peddle plans for NATO's Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA) to the Soviet bloc. The plans dealt only with a section of the jet being built by Britain, Italy and West Germany and were found to have been unclassified, the prosecutor's office said.

But Valerian Kuzniak, 32, a Belgian arms dealer, and Manfred Knuefelmann, 36, a German engineer, still face possible state criminal charges in the alleged attempted sale.

According to press reports, microfilm copies of plans were to have been destroyed at the Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm aircraft plant, but were stolen by company employees and passed to Mr. Kuzniak and Mr. Knuefelmann.

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Associated Press.

PARADE—Jimmy Carter, flanked by his wife and Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, es to crowd during campaign parade in Chicago. His daughter Amy is at lower right.

Top Republicans Disavow Story

GOP Blamed in Sex Rumor About Carter

ASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).— substantiated rumors about ny Carter's personal life were e public yesterday and laid epublican campaign workers. e rumors, denied by the Demic presidential candidate, that Mr. Carter had been ved in extramarital sexual ions with women while ser- in the Georgia State Senate as governor.

e reports had gained cury in the three weeks since Carter's comments on moral- in a Playboy magazine interv were made public. Allegas against Mr. Carter were de during that time to several major newspaper and television newsmen.

The rumors became public when Jack Anderson, the Washington columnist, said in a television interview here that he had been unable to verify the reports and charged that he had traced them to President Ford's re-election committee.

William Greener, chief spokesman to the news media for the President's committee, said he knew of "no one that is doing it [spreading such rumors], certainly no one in a position of responsibility, and if I knew of anyone that was doing it, I would fire them on the spot." He said he had surveyed members of the staff and that they denied spreading such rumors.

But Mr. Greener said it was difficult to find out what persons might be spreading the rumors without authorization. He said he could not flatly deny it. "I could not in any way know if somebody else farther down in the committee structure did something or not," he said.

Lauds Papers

Mr. Carter told reporters during a stop at Midway Airport in Chicago that he thought "people at the Los Angeles Times and The New York Times and other papers that were offered the story by Republicans showed a great deal of—I think—good judgment in not reporting these things since they weren't proved."

The New York Times began to hear the allegations from both Republican and Democratic sources several days ago but was unable to ascertain the specific source of the rumors. Mr. Carter said that there was "no truth to allegations... as we all know" that he had ever engaged in extramarital relations.

Mr. Carter said he did not believe the U.S. public "responds well" to those kinds of stories "anymore." He said that he felt Mr. Anderson showed good judgment in the way he handled the allegations.

Mr. Carter was asked how learning that these kinds of allegations were circulating had affected him and his wife, Rosalynn. He said it caused them "some concern" and called it "just one of those seamy things that is distasteful."

"There is no truth to any of the allegations," he added.

'Orchestrated Attempt'

Jody Powell, his press aide, said he first began to receive calls about the allegations about a week or 10 days before the second Ford-Carter debate. He said that over the next two weeks he received calls from some "50 different reporters," adding that some of the newsmen said they had obtained the information from "highly placed Republican sources."

Mr. Powell said it appeared to him that there was a "concerted attempt" to discredit Mr. Carter. He said that the Carter campaign entourage helped some newsmen check out the lead for themselves but took no part in persuading Mr. Anderson to raise the issue in public.

Mr. Anderson said he received information from "Republican sources" linking Mr. Carter with three women.

He said that before either he or his associates had begun an inquiry into the allegations, he received calls from eight major publications asking him whether he was going to "break a major sex scandal."

"I think this was an orchestrated attempt to use this column to get the rumors out," he said.

Mr. Anderson said he had traced some of the sex research, "the sex rumor, to President Ford's campaign committee." He said:

"We found out some of the research was done at the Georgia state archives, where Gov. Carter had some of his personal papers. And some of that material got back to President Ford's campaign committee.

"I should add that really I have no evidence that President Ford had anything to do with it. And I doubt that he did."

olson Contradicts Dean

n Faked Hiss Case Evidence

By Ronald J. Ostrow

ASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—For- White House aide Charles on said yesterday he has recollection" that President ard Nixon ever suggested crucial evidence in the r Hiss case had been ished."

lson commented in response book by former Nixon coun- John Dean which told of a orted conversation about the case between Colson and Nixon.

cording to the book, Mr. n told Colson: "The typeers are always the key. We t one in the Hiss case."

n old Woodstock typewriter important evidence in the ury conviction of Hiss.)

olson said through an aide, garet Shannon, that he remembered no such conversation.

If Mr. Nixon had made such a remark, Colson said, he believes the former president would have meant that the case against Hiss was built on the evidence of the typewriter.

"I do recall extensive conversations with Mr. Nixon regarding the typewriter analysis, its reliability and the great lengths to which the FBI went to verify its analysis," Colson said. "I do not believe at any time I conveyed any other impression to Mr. Dean."

Colson said he did not recall where the conversations with Mr. Nixon about the Hiss case took place.

In Los Angeles, Dean continued to refuse to talk to the press, contending that his contract with his publisher, Simon and Schuster, barred it. However, he authorized his literary agent, David Obst, to say:

"John has checked his notes and the conversations did take place and the story holds up. John is not responsible for the veracity of Colson's conversation, but it's in his [John's] notes. He stands by the story."

'There's Nothing'

However, about the suggestion that evidence in the Hiss case had been falsified, Mr. Obst also said for Dean:

"There's nothing in the book that would lead you to that conclusion."

Colson, since his release from prison after pleading guilty to obstruction of justice in the Daniel Ellsberg case, has been doing church work.

Miss Shannon said Colson could not speak directly to a reporter because he had just returned from Canada and was involved with others at a religious retreat. "Every minute is committed," said Miss Shannon.

A Justice Department spokesman said the suggestion of a bogus typewriter is an old one and that department officials familiar with the Hiss case do not believe that the evidence could have been faked.

© Los Angeles Times.

sbon Teachers arch to Protest eform Program

SBON, Oct. 12 (NYT).— ral thousand teachers, backby leftist civil servants and strial workers' unions, marchacross Lisbon today in st against the Ministry of cation's reforms.

e demonstrators accused the alist minister of education purging the left" and "unining the gains of the revon".

his is not a teachers' nstration but a show of opion to the government," ster of Education Mario Sotor Cardia declared. The ster broke away from a net meeting to be at his istry when the marchers ard but refused to receive them. e minister has openly be- to purge Communists and eme leftists, who had virly taken over many departts of the ministry. He sus- ded 70 employees of the artment of Permanent Edun, which combines adulti acy and skill programs. There e also been many dismissals he sports department and Foundation for Support to th Organizations.

emoval of the dean of Coim- University was the action ch raised the most heated ests. Dean Jose Joaquim eira Ribeiro was deputy ister under the pro-Communist rnment of Gen. Vasco Gonves last year.

Barzani Treated in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Kurdish rebel leader Mullis Mustafa Barzani has undergone medical treatment in the United States, a State Department spokesman reported. The spokesman declined to say where he was treated or the nature of his ailment.

Plane Still on the Drawing Board

Arms Sales Abroad: Iran and Northrop's F-18L

By Dan Griffin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—Despite congressional attempts to control U.S. arms manufacturers' selling efforts abroad, the Northrop Corp. is putting unusual pressure on the U.S. government to approve quickly its campaign to sell Iran a jet fighter—the F-18L—still on the drawing board, U.S. government sources say.

No law has been broken, sources in both Washington and Tehran say, but they describe Northrop's sales approach as an "attempt to make an end run" around procedures under which the government monitors U.S. arms sales overseas.

Northrop denies that there is any violation of "standard policies and procedures" in its attempt to clinch a sale while the plane's eligibility for foreign purchase is still being studied here.

Some sources say Air Force-Navy rivalry is a factor in holding up quick government approval.

The F-18L is the land-based version of the F-18, 800 of which have been ordered by the U.S Navy at some $6 million a plane. The F-18 is the Navy version of the YF-17 Cobra, the Northrop prototype that lost out to the General Dynamics YF-16 in the 350-plane sale to four NATO governments last year.

The Cobra lost out after the U.S. Air Force ordered 600 YF-16s to replace its older planes. Northrop, instead of scrapping the prototype, landed the Navy sale, even though there was pressure in Congress for a single Air Force-Navy plane. Since then, there has been talk of an interservice rivalry over the planes.

'Nothing Unusual'

Pentagon spokesman James Freeman said, in response to questions, that "there is nothing unusual in the effort by Northrop or any other American firm to sell products and services to the government of Iran or to other foreign governments.

"The Department of Defense has neither approved nor disapproved this proposed sale," he added.

Other U.S. government sources in both Tehran and Washington say, however, that it is at least a departure from usual practice for Northrop to mount a heavy sales effort on the F-18L before the Pentagon has cleared it for foreign sales.

A government source said, "They get Iran all hot to buy this plane and then if the [Pentagon review of its eligibility] is negative, we've got a diplomatic problem on our hands." Other sources supported this analysis.

If the F-18L deal goes through, sources told The Washington Post in Tehran, Northrop stands to gain at least $2.5 billion and a favored position on an international market that could produce as much as $20 billion in orders.

"The American government hasn't gotten its act together," one said. "Northrop's getting encouragement from some people in the Defense Department while others are trying to see that procedures are met; and it's getting backing from some members of Congress, including some who complain about American arms sales abroad."

In a Sept. 12 letter made public 12 days later by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the Iranian War Ministry told U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld that it wanted to buy 250 F-18Ls as well as "associated equipment and services" to replace its aging F-4 Phantoms.

Iran also offered to put up $8 million to help finance development of the plane, but sources in Washington said Mr. Rumsfeld declined that offer pending export approval for the F-18L.

The letter was signed by Gen. Hassan Toufanian, Iran's vice-minister of war in charge of arms procurement, but it was drafted by Northrop chairman Thomas Jones, sources say, and presented to the Shah without the prior Pentagon approval that its text implies.

Sources say that Mr. Jones originally had asked more than $100 million in financing from Iran, but the figure was trimmed to $8 million before the Shah ordered the letter sent.

Eric von Marbod, the chief Defense Department representative in Iran, pointed out that the Pentagon's review process had not been completed and that, in any case, congressional approval was necessary before the plane could be offered for sale abroad.

Military advisers said that Northrop was eager to get the Iranian order as a sort of "testimonial" to help get other countries to buy the F-18L to replace their own F-4s and similar planes.

Northrop estimated that it needed orders for about 400 planes to have the F-18L ready in 1982, when many countries will need replacements for their fighter fleets. Iran, which buys more military hardware than any other nonindustrialized country, was chosen as the first potential customer.

Mr. Jones, who is on close terms with the Iranian court, obtained an audience with the Shah Sept. 12, thus initially avoiding the War Ministry and the U.S. defense apparatus set up to advise Iran on weapons purchases.

Northrop defends this direct approach by pointing out that it informed the Pentagon of Mr. Jones's plans to visit Iran. Mr Freeman confirmed that the Pentagon had been told but added that such "prior knowledge indicates neither approval nor disapproval."

Mr. Jones is no stranger to controversy. Since he took over at Northrop in 1959 he has presided over a three-fold rise in company earnings, but he has also been mentioned in connection with a reported $30-million fund Northrop allegedly maintained for foreign payoffs.

Company directors chastised him and he resigned as chairman last year but was restored to the post in February.

Despite the maneuvering in the effort to sell Iran the F-18L, defense sources call the carrier-based version "an outstanding weapons system" and say that the land-based model has a good chance of being widely sold once it is developed.

Giscard Praises Détente in a TV Talk to Russians

PARIS, Oct. 12 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing praised détente today in a French television broadcast to the Soviet Union and reported some statistics for Soviet spectators about the living standards of French working people.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks were translated into Russian and broadcast to Soviet citizens later today. An interview with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev was broadcast to French citizens a week ago.

In his remarks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, " The cooperation between the Soviet Union and France is a fundamental and permanent dimension of our foreign policy.

"Détente is the only alternative to conflict. Détente is not nonwar, it should be the wish to live together and mutual acceptance of our differences," he said.

The French President concluded the interview by addressing the Soviet people, "for whom we have esteem and affection after its long history and suffering" to wish them "all the happiness and progress."

French Rabies Shots

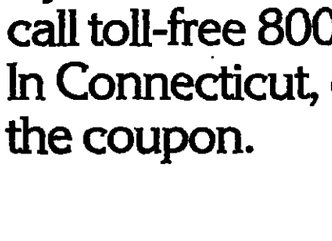
BESANÇON, France, Oct. 12 (AP).—About 50 persons have been given preventive anti-rabies vaccinations here following the death of a riding club horse from the disease.

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Cited Inequalities, Antagonisms in Society

Soviet Sociology Institute Purged for Non-Marxist Findings

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—Sociology, a science suppressed under Stalin as politically subversive and later supported as a Kremlin pipeline to the complaints and aspirations of the Soviet people, is undergoing new upheavals here.

The current troubles started about 10 years ago when Soviet sociologists began to produce research showing inequalities and antagonisms within Soviet society Kremlin ideologists insist that these characteristics do not and cannot exist under Marxism-Leninism.

The dilemma, as a sociologist here said, is that "the party wants results and the party is afraid of results."

Four years ago an attempt was made to rein in the sociologists, who study social institutions and social relationships. The director of the Institute for Sociology was fired. The new director, Mikhail Rutkevich, embarked on the most extensive purge in Soviet science since those pushed by Trofim Lysenko, who ruled Soviet biology under Stalin. Approximately 40 per cent of the institute's 500 researchers were dismissed or not reappointed.

Predictably, the institute's work suffered. This year, Communist party bureaucrats began complaining openly that the institute was "no longer worth consulting." The party Central Committee charged the institute with low productivity, failure to fulfill its national coordinating task and other deficiencies.

Finally, Mr. Rutkevich himself was fired—two weeks ago—it has been learned. Announcement of his "resignation," requested both by the parent Academy of Sciences and the party Central Committee, awaits only the choice of his successor as director.

The prospects are for more personnel changes at the institute, as well as at high levels in other places, such as the Institute of Philosophy, also within the Academy of Sciences.

The two-headed monster that is Soviet sociology was created because the post-Stalin leadership, moving away from mass terror, sought more subtle and sophisticated methods to persuade, manipulate and control.

Knowledge of motivations, behavior patterns and desires of the people, moreover, was seen as useful, even necessary, to run the centrally planned industrial economy of the Soviet Union.

The first 10 years after Stalin —to about 1964—were spent reviving sociology here. In the vacuum that existed, Western concepts and methodology were influential and Soviet researchers were later attacked for "objectivist" attitudes borrowed from "bourgeois sociology."

Studies, which began appearing in number in the 1960s, covered labor, leisure, education, sex and other attitudes of youth, family relations, urbanization effects and nationalism among minorities. Barred, then as now, were studies on the power structure, the Soviet elite and their privileges, and causes for emigration.

Few Polls Published

An indication of how thoroughly sociology caught the party's fancy came from a knowledgeable party man who claimed that more opinion surveys are conducted here than in the United States. Few are published, of course. They are for party guidance.

Some of the published work, however, has tended to contradict some immutable "laws" and dogma of Marxism-Leninism. Among the heretical findings:

• Lenin's definition of two classes, worker and peasant, no longer applies to present society here. The tractor driver on a state (government-owned) farm is defined as a worker, while the same man on a collective farm is a peasant, but the two have more in common (wages, attitudes, education) than the collective-farm driver has with a collective-farm pig herder.

• Higher education is not equally available. By some accounts, the child of an urban intellectual has an eight-times-better chance of entering a university than the child of a farmer.

• Alienation of men toward their work remains, despite what Lenin predicted. Almost 60 per cent of men under 30 years old told one survey they were dissatisfied, less than satisfied or had no opinion about their job.

• Youths were found to have faults, hopes and attitudes similar to capitalist youths.

• Nationalism among Tatars was found and, even more revolutionary to ideologists, the more highly educated and well off Tatars had the more nationalistic attitudes.

Not surprisingly, the party was upset over such studies and struck back. The main target was the chief academic institute, then called the Institute of Concrete Social Research in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. It was created in 1968, with Alexei Rumiantsev, a Central Committee member and academy vice-president, as its director.

There were, then as now, no university faculties in sociology, no degrees awarded in the field, no textbooks on the subject. But lectures on sociology were read, starting in 1965, to chosen faculties at the bigger schools like Moscow State University. A lecture series by Prof. Yuri Levada of the Social Research Institute was compiled and 1,000 copies printed.

It became the focus of the party attack. A special meeting was called to criticize the lectures for being objectivist and for "not emphasizing enough the difference between Marxist and bourgeois sociology." "Sociology cannot be neutral with respect to the class struggle," said a critic.

Despite his high positions, Mr. Rumiantsev also suffered in trying to set up an association for social prognosis. The idea, frightening to a party which claims it needs no help in deciding where society is going, was fought out within the party hierarchy and Mr. Rumiantsev lost.

By 1972, the attacks on his institute and his sociologists were in the open. At the end of the year, Mr. Rumiantsev left and Mr. Rutkevich, a physicist with very little sociological research to his credit, was named successor. Declaring that "sociology is a party science," he commenced the purge.

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Security Courts, Opposed by Left, Expire in Turkey

ANKARA, Oct. 12 (AP).—Turkey's state security courts legally caused to exist yesterday as a deadline expired for the passage of new legislation pleronging their jurisdiction.

The courts were established in 1973 in five cities to replace military tribunals for the handling of subversive offenses, at a time of widespread disturbances by the extreme left.

But Turkey's Constitutional Court a year ago abolished the law setting up the courts and established yesterday as the deadline for the enactment of a new bill by parliament for their continuation.

By request of Premier Suleyman Demirel's four-party coalition government, parliament cut short its summer recess and met in an extraordinary session last month to act on the required bill.

But the main opposition, the Republican People's party, blocked action with delaying tactics. The Republicans represent the opposition of Turkey's left to the security courts as repressive instruments of a rightist regime.

New Chief Named For Warsaw Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—Col. Gen. Anatoly Gribkov has been named chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact, the military alliance of the Soviet Union and its Communist partners in Eastern Europe, Tass reported today.

Gen. Gribkov, 57, was previously chief of the Leningrad Military District. He succeeds another Soviet officer, Gen. of the Army Sergei Shtemenko, 68, who died April 22.

Gen. Gribkov had commanded the Leningrad area forces since 1973. Last March he was elected to candidate membership in the Communist party's Central Committee.

Foreign Legion Unit Shifts From Corsica

CORTE, Corsica, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The Foreign Legion's training companies left this central Corsican town yesterday to go to new bases on the French mainland.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre last week announced the transfer of the legion's training camp after an outburst of Corsican hostility following the recent murder of two shepherd brothers. A legion deserter was charged with the killings.



Associated Press.

UNDERGROUND ART—Figurative sculptures by Charles Correia are among works in an exhibition that opened this week at the Paris Métro station of Miromesnil.

Kosygin Plans African Visit

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Premier Alexei Kosygin, who has not been seen in public for almost three months and reportedly is ailing, has accepted "with thanks" an invitation to visit the new African country of Sao Tome and Principe, Tass said today.

The reference to Mr. Kosygin was contained in a joint communiqué on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sao Tome and Principe after the recent visit to Moscow of Premier Miguel Trovoada.

Tass did not say when Mr. Kosygin may be expected to make the journey. He was last seen in public July 22 when he received an Algerian diplomatic delegation.

Since then, there have been reports that the Premier suffered a slight stroke.

Unflattering Sidelights

Rightists Said Trying to Ban Franco Secretary's Memoirs

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The memoirs of the personal secretary of the late Francisco Franco, showing him and his entourage in a sometimes unflattering light, have caused controversy and reported rightist pressure on the government to ban it.

Sources close to the Planeta Publishing Co. said yesterday that, even though the government allowed the book to appear, the matter was "in no way settled." They said that rightists and possibly people close to the Franco family were still attempting to stop the book.

The memoirs—"My Private Conversations With Franco"—were written by the late Lt. Gen. Francisco Franco Salgado, a first cousin of the former dictator who served him as military aide and personal secretary for almost four decades.

Although the book reveals no great secrets or scandals, its publication and simultaneous serialization in the magazine Opinion caused an immediate uproar.

The newspaper Alcazar, organ of the 500,000-member confederation of Franco's civil war veterans, reacted with a front-page headline that said "You Too, Brutus."

Intimate Glimpse

Giving Spaniards their first intimate glimpse of the goings-on at Franco's Pardo Palace residence outside Madrid, the book has become a best-seller.

The first printing of 45,000 copies was sold in three days late last week, despite a price that is high for Spain—800 pesetas ($12). Its sales are doubtlessly helped by the fact that Franco never started his own planned memoirs since he believed, as sources close to him have said, that he had several more years to live.

The memoirs were published posthumously. Gen. Franco Salgado died last year at 85, only weeks before the dictator succumbed to a heart ailment and intestinal complications at the age of 82, having ruled as "Caudillo of Spain by the Grace of God" for 39 years.

Embarrassing Parts

The 556-page book is a selection of voluminous notes which the author made between 1954 and 1970. He left the decision of whether they should be published to his widow and the book represents a carefully edited selection with "some of the more embarrassing parts left out," publishing sources said.

The book fascinates Spaniards because they had never had a clear idea of how Franco ran their country, how he made his decisions and who carried weight with him.

It quotes Franco's often harsh judgments on regime dignitaries, shows that his own judgments were often wrong and chides him for sometimes neglecting affairs of state by going hunting or fishing.

The book depicts Franco's wife, Carmen Polo, as haughty and luxury-loving, pokes fun at the family of their only son-in-law, Cristobal Martinez Bordiu, Marquis de Villaverde, and hints at graft and corruption among some persons in Franco's entourage.

It shows Franco as a man who was tough but extremely careful who reacted to unexpected news by remaining silent and withdrawing and who saw the world in black and white, with no shades of gray. He was convinced that 90 per cent of the Spaniards backed him and that they enjoyed more true freedom than most other Western Europeans.

Hitler Always Correct

Among the contemporary leaders Franco respected most were Charles de Gaulle and Adolf Hitler and he kept a picture of the latter in his study for many years. "With me, he [Hitler] was always correct and never showed signs of the bad character or temper which others attributed to him," Franco told his cousin.

Of De Gaulle, he said: "His worst mistake was to permit political parties, which have always been the cause of agitation and infighting."

Franco hoped for a victory of Richard Nixon over John Kennedy in the 1960 presidential election, but spoke of Kennedy with respect. When the president was assassinated, Franco drew on his own experience as a soldier to say that it was possible for Lee Harvey Oswald to shoot Kennedy from where he stood.

Franco said that the men assigned to protect Kennedy "could not have been more inefficient and disastrous." In Spain, he added, it could not have happened—"If necessary, we bring police into Madrid from all over the provinces."

Soviet Physicist Zavoisky Is Dead, Fusion Specialist

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Evgeny Zavoisky, 69, a pioneer in Soviet nuclear physics and a member of the Academy of Sciences, died Saturday, Tass reported today.

Among signers of his obituary was Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who said his death was a "heavy loss to Soviet science."

Tass said Mr. Zavoisky was the first scientist to see the possibility of effecting "controlled thermonuclear synthesis with the help of relativistic electron beams."

Rzaogly Khalilov

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The minister of agriculture of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, Memed Rzaogly Khalilov, 58, died Saturday after a long illness, the newspaper Bakinski Rabochi, which reached Moscow today, reported.

Mr. Khalilov had been agriculture minister since 1965 and a member of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist party since 1961.

Prof. Ivan T. Ogorodnikov

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—A leading Soviet expert on teaching, Prof. Ivan T. Ogorodnikov, 76, has died, the newspaper Uchitelskaya Gazeta said today.

He held the chair of pedagogics at the Moscow Pedagogical Institute and was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences an author of numerous works on the science of teaching.

3 Held in Israel Theft From Patriarchate

JERUSALEM, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Israeli police tonight reported the arrest of three employees of the Armenian Patriarchate in connection with theft of valuables estimated to be worth £100,000 ($165,900).

The stolen items—pure gold, pearls, medallions and ivory—belonged to Patriarch Berberian, who was in Paris when the theft occurred last week, police said.

Arturo Kruuse

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12 (AP).—Arturo Kruuse, Argentine racing-car ace of the 1930s, and his wife died in a traffic accident yesterday, his 79th birthday, their family said today.

Their car collided with a truck on a highway near Zapala, 700 miles southwest of here, as they were on their way to mass, a family spokesman said.

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U.S. Seamen's Unions Use Political Muscle to Sustain Sinking Industry

by Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP). —The U.S. seaman is fast becoming an endangered species.

At the end of World War II, the United States was the world's greatest merchant marine power, its fleet composing half of all merchant tonnage.

Today, the U.S. merchant fleet makes up a paltry 3 per cent of the world's tonnage and carries but 6.5 per cent of the nation's own foreign commerce.

At the end of 1945, U.S. ships at sea provided 165,550 jobs. By 1970, the number had shrunk to 48,045. Today, they total 23,240.

The U.S. merchant marine has priced itself out of the market. Ship owners prefer to register their ships in so-called convenience nations, like Liberia and Panama, and thus avoid having to hire higher-priced U.S. crews.

In general, it costs twice as much to send cargo on a U.S. flag ship than on a convenience flag ship. The maritime unions have been struggling to survive and their route to survival has been, more and more, that of the political contribution. Although relatively small as unions go, the voice of the maritime unions has become among the most persistently heard on Capitol Hill and in the White House.

Probe of Finances

Among Washington insiders, there was no surprise at the recent revelation that the unions involved in an investigation of the finances of President Ford were maritime unions.

And they were not startled, either, in June, when Jesse Calhoon, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (MEBA), introduced Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter to a "Maritime Management-Labor Salute" at a hotel here as "the next president . ."

Mr. Carter told the gathering, "I want to be sure that, as president, the American flag is returned to the seas again.

"I believe that American ships, built in American yards, designed by American engineers, built by American craftsmen and manned by American seamen, trained principally as they are now in the industry-operated schools and on the ships themselves, can once again be the envy of the maritime world.

"I believe that once again our nation can be a maritime nation, a seagoing nation that can compete for and win a right to haul a major portion of our own foreign cargo."

Mr. Carter seemed to endorse Mr. Calhoon's opposition to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and six state marine academies. It also meant that, if he is elected, Mr. Carter would likely sign a bill to require that at least 20 per cent of the oil imported by the United States be brought in on U.S. ships. Mr. Ford vetoed such a bill in December, 1974.

Funds for Primary

In the last two months of the Carter primary campaign, the candidate received $160,600 from individuals in the maritime unions or from the unions themselves.

Mr. Calhoon recently told a reporter for U.S. News & World Report that, "It's not that we do so much as it is that the other unions do so little."

In fact, members of the Marine Engineers average a contribution of $50 a man annually for the union's political action funds, compared with $1 a year for members of most unions. The same high contribution is also true of the Seafarers International Union of North America, which long has had a reputation of demanding political money from its members. In 1970, the Seafarers Union was indicted in Brooklyn, N.Y., for illegal fund raising. A judge dismissed the case and the Justice Department did not appeal.

The two unions that reportedly gave the contributions to then-Rep. Ford that now are under investigation are MEBA and the Seafarers.

No one questions whether contributions were made. These two unions, along with two other major maritime unions (the National Maritime Union and the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots), leave a trail of contributions on Capitol Hill that is broad, to say the least.

Making Sure

The mounting subsidies poured into the industry and the contributions seem to be connected. Some wags on Capitol Hill even suggest that the maritime unions "own" most of two congressional committees—the House Merchant Marine Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee.

But given the commitment already evinced by Congress to the industry's survival, the question still is why such a big union effort.

"To make sure," says a veteran Senate aide who deals regularly with the industry.

"You know, things do not pass the Senate because they happen to be in the public interest," he said. "You have to get somebody's attention, because there are so many voices clamoring to be heard. Conscience is one way to get heard, you know, appealing to conscience. Money is another."

The four major maritime unions have already spent almost $1.5 million in the presidential campaign and have another $1 million ready to go. This is a lot of money for such small unions. The Marine Engineers has about 9,500 members, as does the Masters and Mates. The National Maritime Union has 45,000 members, the Seafarers 12,000.

Mr. Calhoon and the other union chiefs state openly that money is the key to getting what they want on Capitol Hill. Mr. Calhoon told Reporter magazine, for instance, that the future of his industry depends almost totally on political decisions.

The September issue of the Seafarers' newspaper, The Seafarers' Log, tells members to contribute to the union's political committee because "it is the way to have your voice heard and to keep your union effective in the fight for legislation to protect the security of every seafarer and his family."

The result of the unions' lobbying and financial generosity has been impressive. The industry ranks second to none in the amount of public largess it has enjoyed—far more than $10 billion since World War II, according to economist Gerald Jantscher.

"No other federal program exemplifies so many distinct forms of subsidy," Mr. Jantscher has written.

Despite the subsidies, the industry is sinking swiftly. The new ships being built hold six times as much, are twice as fast and need far less manning than older vessels. So if a ship today can supplant six of yesterday, it means that a crew of 26 supplants six crews of 40 each, going twice as fast. In all, it means 26 men can do work that 480 were doing.

The jobs pay well. A 20-year-old third assistant engineer who sails on a big new container ship will earn $20,800 a year, with a four-month vacation.

But the jobs often have to be shared with fellow union members, to give everyone a chance to earn the high wages. Most of the overmanned unions have in effect closed their books to newcomers for the last six years, resulting in an aging membership, with the average at about 50. Some of the seamen are in their 70s, a few even in their 80s.

"We're really having a lot of trouble holding on," said Jim Hopkins, Baltimore port agent of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union.

"Every labor union would like to grow bigger and bigger," he said. "That's the American way, isn't it? But how can you do that with the maritime industry in this country the way it is?"

Booster Speaks Out

How it got that way, according to the industry's long-time booster, Edward Garmatz, is that no one has cared enough about the merchant marine.

Mr. Garmatz, former chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and now a lobbyist for the Masters, Mates and Pilots, said:

"You got these shipping companies playing both sides. They'd ship it in a wheelbarrow if it was the cheapest way. And these farmers, with all their wheat and grain, they don't care how it goes, just so long as it goes. The farmers are worried only about their subsidy. They don't give a damn whether it goes out on American shipping."

One of the lobbyists' greatest congressional successes was a 1974 bill that President Ford vetoed. Called the Energy Transportation Security Act of 1974, it was described in the Congressional Quarterly as "one of the most vigorously lobbied bills" of that year.

Union and industry leaders were stunned when they heard of the veto. They felt the oil lobby had undercut them via Treasury Secretary William Simon and that Mr. Ford had gone back on his word. They had been kind to Mr. Ford as a congressman. They had been kind to Richard Nixon in 1972, giving his campaign over $100,000.

Choosing Sides

In the June issue of the American Marine Engineer, MEBA's publication for its members, Mr. Calhoon said. "The present administration is a downward drag for maritime. It has no structure, value, strength or basis for those who work in our industry.

"Because maritime's ills are so widespread, in our best judgment, Jimmy Carter, the only candidate who understands the urgency of a strong U.S. merchant fleet, is the one man who can correct those ills."

Mr. Calhoon told his members that "the goals outlined to me by Gov. Carter" in their two meetings "are in harmony with most of our aspirations. They would assure a strong U.S. merchant fleet, develop a national cargo policy, enforce U.S. cabotage laws."

Cabotage laws require domestic commerce to be carried on U.S. built and U.S. manned vessels.

Mr. Calhoon also said that "national MEBA will seek to broaden Mr. Carter's program."

First among measures he wants is "adoption by the U.S. military establishment of a policy to use the U.S. merchant fleet to provide its noncombatant support and supply needs, both in peacetime and emergencies."

Next he insists on "industry-supported schools," like the Jesse Calhoon School in Baltimore, run by MEBA, instead of the state academies and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. (Mr. Carter has had to retract his endorsement of that concept in the Shoreham speech, under pressure from the alumni association of the academy.)

Mr. Calhoon has for six years effectively barred graduates of the seven academies from sailing on the ships under contract to MEBA. Since 80 per cent of U.S. ships are under MEBA contracts, this has meant the academy graduates have had to sign on instead with independent companies or with the oil firms who register most of their ships in convenience flag countries or in the military Sealift Command.

He would also "end control of our national energy policy by the big oil companies and place it in the hands of the American people, where it belongs."

The unions are angry that "big oil" deprived them of their oil import preference bill two years ago. Their maritime lobbyists claim the oil companies register most of their ships in Liberia not only to get around having to pay the wages of U.S. seamen, but also to hide excessive profits.

What cannot be hidden is the fact that, despite billions of dollars of direct and indirect subsidies, despite enormous tax breaks, cargo preferences on Soviet wheat, Food for Peace and aid shipments, the industry is still declining.

The lobbyists now are pleading for the oil cargo preference and the signs are that, sometime in the next Congress, such a bill will emerge from the 95th Congress and, if Mr. Calhoon and the other union chiefs get their way, will be signed into law by the next president.

Union Leader at Grand Jury Questioned on Funds for Ford

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP). —The Watergate special prosecutor questioned the head of an influential maritime union before a federal grand jury last Friday on his financial dealings and personal encounters with President Ford, according to informed sources.

Jesse Calhoon, president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA), disclosed the pattern of questioning in a briefing he gave associates after his two hours of testimony. The questioning, he said, was focused sharply and exclusively on Mr. Ford.

"They were testing every avenue about whether or how or if money went to Jerry Ford of Kent County [Mr. Ford's political home ground in Michigan]," Mr. Calhoon was reliably reported to have confided to associates.

Specifically, Mr. Calhoon was asked about $19,000 in contributions MEBA made or earmarked for Mr. Ford and about seven occasions on which he met the President, according to the account.

Mr. Calhoon's testimony supplied nothing to support any allegation that Mr. Ford diverted maritime union funds to personal or other improper political use, according to the union leader's version of his testimony.

Government and other sources have previously said that this allegation is the focus of the current special prosecutor's investigation.

No Details Public

Despite all the activity by the special prosecutor and the FBI, no details of the purported allegation involving Mr. Ford have been made public. It is known only that the matter was referred to Watergate special prosecutor Charles Ruff for investigation by the Justice Department in July.

Mr. Calhoon testified under a grant of immunity, according to the sources. He was questioned by the entire legal staff of the Watergate prosecutor's office—Mr. Ruff and his assistants, Alan Adelstein and John Lydick.

Legal experts cautioned yesterday about drawing any conclusions from Mr. Calhoon's formal grand jury appearance. They indicated that it could mean that Mr. Ruff is building a testimonial basis under oath to show that the allegation has no foundation or else that he has begun presenting a criminal case involving Mr Ford's campaign finances.

Mr. Ruff has declined to comment on the investigation and seems to be pursuing the matter under the full grant of independence granted him by the special prosecutor's charter.

According to Mr. Calhoon's version of his testimony, the special prosecutor's questions ranged into speaking fees, cash payments and joint contributions that might have been made with other unions to Mr Ford.

Political Contributions

Mr. Calhoon testified that there were no other payments to Mr. Ford than political contributions which were fully reported. Mr. Calhoon is reportedly confident that he and his union are not targets of the investigation because of assurances that Mr. Ruff gave the union's counsel last month.

In his account of his testimony, Mr. Calhoon said he told the grand jury that he had never met alone with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Calhoon is currently a supporter of Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign and has been an active fund raiser for the Democratic candidate.

Britain Refuses To Lay Blame in Katyn Massacre

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Neither the present British government nor previous administrations have considered the evidence firm enough to justify a government statement as to the responsibility for the Katyn massacre, Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland stated yesterday.

He was answering in Parliament opposition Conservative criticism about the Labor government not being represented at a controversial unveiling ceremony here last month of a Katyn memorial for 14,500 Polish prisoners of war killed in World War II.

The Nazis first announced the discovery in 1943 of mass graves in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, blaming the Russians who controlled the area in 1940.

The Soviet Union denied the charges and accused Nazi occupation forces of killing in 1941 some 4,500 Polish officers whose bodies were dug up in the forest. Ten thousand other Polish officers and men captured by the Russians have not been accounted for.

The black memorial obelisk is inscribed "Katyn 1940," implying that the Soviet Union was responsible.

Rio Bean Shortage Causes Disorders

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Scuffles broke out in several parts of the city yesterday as people lined up to get rationed supplies of black beans, the Brazilian staple source of protein.

Police used clubs to disperse unruly lines in front of a supermarket in Campo Grande, south of Rio, and similar measures were taken in Rio's northern sector.

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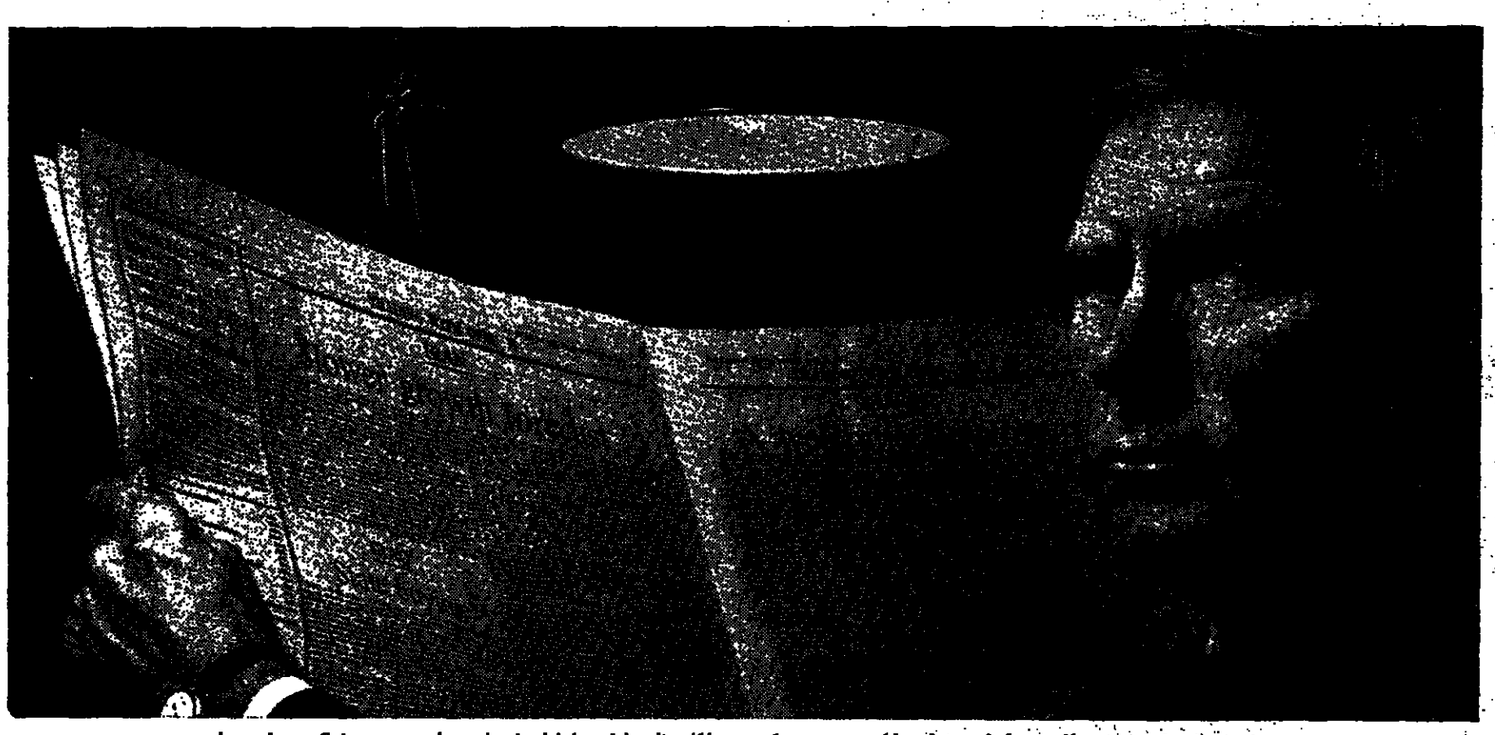
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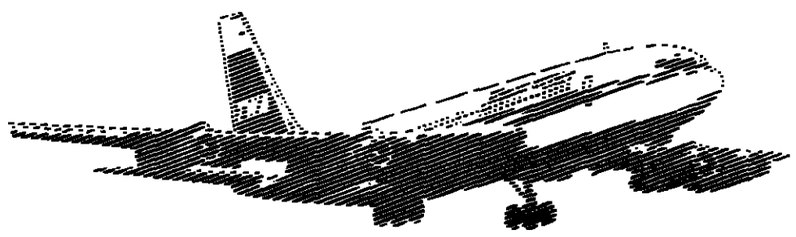
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The Not-So-Peaceful Atom

The announced willingness of France to discuss "bilateral or multilateral agreements" to introduce greater safeguards into the international trade in nuclear energy reflects a growing concern—manifested in election campaigns in Sweden, the United States and France, over the proliferating peril of the atom. The statement by the French High Council for Foreign Nuclear Policy does not, of itself, either resolve disputes among nuclear exporting and importing nations or still the growing fears of nuclear energy in any form. But it does recognize those disputes and fears and offers an approach toward meeting them.

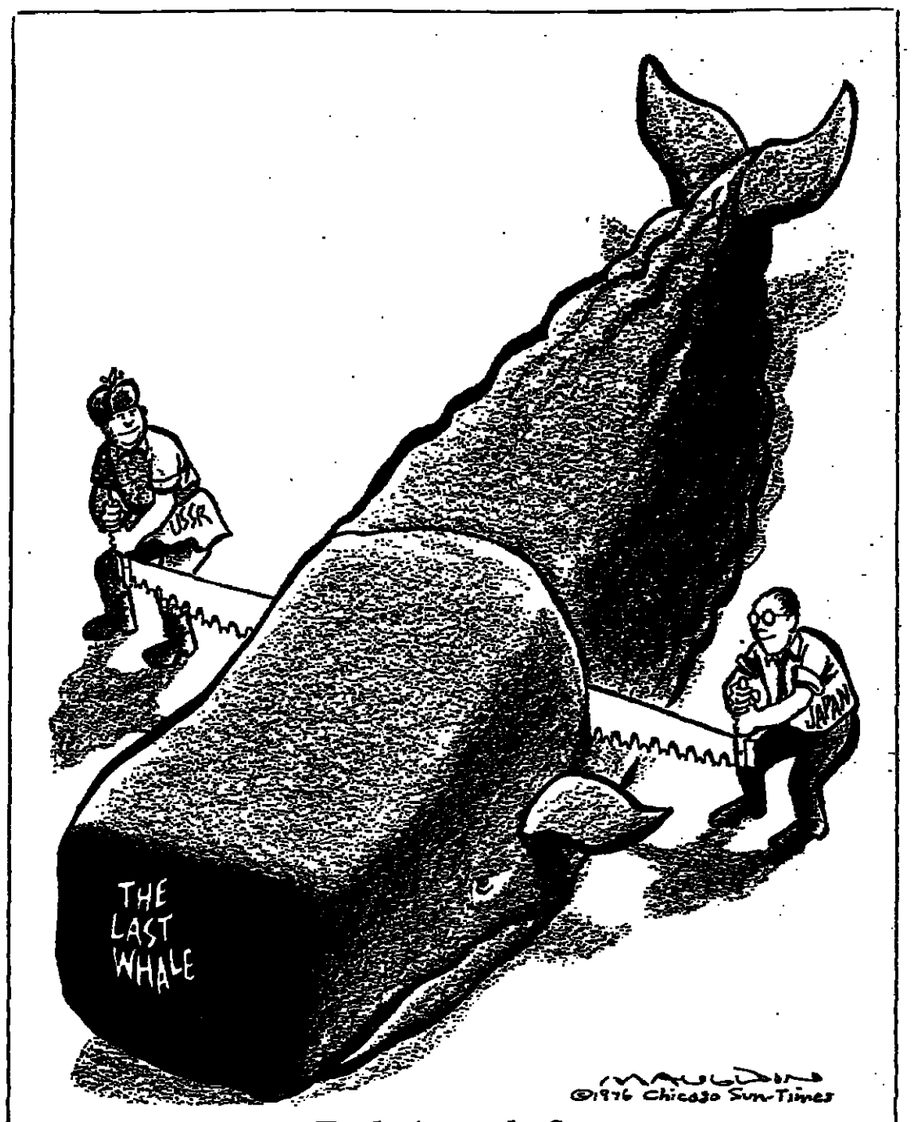
This issue, of course, particularly concerns the United States, which made and launched the first atomic bomb and therefore bears a uniquely heavy weight of responsibility for curbing the after-effects of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki devastations. The United States, it should be pointed out, was prompt to acknowledge, and seek to meet, those responsibilities. It was in 1946 that Bernard Baruch presented to the United Nations a proposal for creating an international authority that would exercise control over all aspects of nuclear energy, from the basic materials to the ultimate use—a proposal which looked to the eventual outlawing of all nuclear weapons. This was vetoed by the Soviet Union, which preferred a simple, unenforceable "ban the bomb" method.

Again, in 1953, President Eisenhower spoke for the United States in suggesting, before the United Nations, that his country and the Soviet Union contribute jointly to an international agency to promote peaceful uses of the atom. Again, Moscow balked, but the International Atomic Agency was eventually created, chiefly with American backing, to advance nuclear energy in peaceful forms.

This was to entail its own problems. For not only did France and China make their own nuclear bombs, but leakage from the "peaceful" development of atomic energy permitted India to do the same—and the capability to follow India's example exists in many other countries. Moreover, a different form of leakage—nuclear wastes—presents a threat to the environment that, along with the possibility of destructive accidents, is making nuclear energy in any form unpopular with large numbers of people.

It can at least be argued that these latter dangers of nuclear power are compensated for by the valuable energy it supplies to a world facing shortages in that area. But the spread of nuclear military capability cannot find similar excuses. The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain—the original atomic big three—have agreed on successive limitations on nuclear testing, and Moscow has even at least accepted on-site inspection as a form of control. If that can be spread to the other nuclear-weapons states right now (fallout from a Chinese nuclear blast is contaminating milk and vegetation in eastern United States) and extended to cover the export of nuclear materials and plants, there is at least a hope that the worst can be avoided.

"We are here to make a choice between the quick and the dead," said Mr. Baruch when he presented the plan that bears his name. The choice is even more urgent, if far more complex, today than it was 30 years ago.



Hands Across the Sea

Eastern Europe Reconsidered

The recent exchange between President Ford and Governor Carter on the subject of Eastern Europe will have had some use if it encourages Americans to take a serious look at the actual situation in that complex area. By coincidence the present political furor comes exactly 20 years after the series of convulsions in Eastern Europe that threatened Soviet hegemony.

In October 1956, it may be recalled, the Soviet Union and Poland confronted each other for some hours on the brink of war. It was the Soviet retreat in the Warsaw confrontation between Khrushchev and Gomulka that helped spark the Hungarian revolution a few days later. That revolution was put down bloodily, treacherously and brutally by Soviet arms but nevertheless —in historical perspective—it accomplished many of its objectives.

Eastern Europe as we know it now was essentially created during the last months of World War II when the Red Army flowed over the area in pursuit of Hitler's retreating armies. Stalin used the resulting Soviet military control to install Communist dictatorships in all of these countries, ruthlessly killing, imprisoning or driving into exile all effective anti-Communist figures. (The Baltic states had long since been absorbed—though not digested—by the same methods.)

Stalin also set about the systematic economic exploitation of the new satellites, while trying to create in each a miniature replica of the Soviet Union, its institutions, and its ideology in utter disregard of the wishes of the Eastern Europeans themselves.

What happened in 1956 was that the people of Poland and Hungary made plain to the Kremlin that the Stalinist mode of ruling Eastern Europe was unacceptable. The same point had been made in 1948 and 1949 by Tito and his Yugoslavs, but Stalin rejected that lesson.

Stalin was dead in 1956 and his successors took a more sober view. While still insisting upon Soviet military and ideological primacy in Eastern Europe, they gave the East Europeans more scope for independent domestic development, but always within limits. The nature of those limits was underlined in 1968 when the Soviet Army invaded Czechoslovakia to destroy the "Prague spring" under Alexander Dubcek. This was because Dubcek's sanction of a free press and of free speech threatened to unloose a democratic contagion that might have overwhelmed the Soviet Union as well as the rest of Communist-ruled Eastern Europe.

Now, 30 years after World War II, Eastern Europe presents an enormously varied political and economic landscape. It includes one country, Albania, which is an open enemy of the Soviet Union as an effective ally of Moscow's bitterest opponent, China. Yugoslavia is an independent country whose domestic arrangements differ in many respects from that of the Soviet Union, but whose foreign policy is often—though not always—on the same wavelength as Moscow's. Romania has what amounts to a domestic Stalinist dictatorship, but in the international arena it is the great Communist voice for true national independence. It underlines that autonomy by taking some foreign policy positions significantly different from those of the Soviet Union—for example, its recognition of Israel.

Poland and Hungary accept the reality implied by the presence of Soviet troops within their borders and in international forums are dependable puppets of Soviet foreign policy. But the arrangements they enjoy domestically are often very different from the Soviet model, not least in the incredible strength independent peasant farmers and an effective Roman Catholic Church enjoy in Poland. Czechoslovakia still lives under the political paralysis resulting from the 1968 invasion and is probably the most compliant satellite state of all—perforce. East Germany's prosperity and industrial might give it an influence and importance far beyond its size and population, while the East German rulers see Moscow as the ultimate guarantor of their rule against the political threat implicit in the existence of a genuinely independent, rich, strong and peaceful West Germany.

In the face of such diversity it is an error to characterize Eastern Europe by means of a simple cliché or formula. What the United States needs is a differentiated policy toward each East European country, one that takes into account in each case the particulars of that nation's situation and the limited United States potential to help each of these countries toward a better and more independent future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Southeast Asian Volcano

A military putsch in Thailand, a stagnating Socialist economy in Burma, racial tensions and Communist guerrillas in Malaysia, suppressed agitation in Indonesia, martial law dictatorship in the Philippines and conditions in many parts of South-east Asia which may justifiably be described as "pre-revolutionary," with large sections of the population existing by subsistence agriculture or as rootless slum-dwellers on city perimeters. Add to all this the growing shadow of Communism from without and the doubtful reliability of the United States as moderator and it becomes clear that the transition from colonialism—never easy—has still not been mastered. The nations of Southeast Asia have every interest in preserving their independence and individuality from becoming engulfed by Chinese or Indochinese dominance. But however weak or unstable they may be, they will mainly have to rely on their own efforts to do so.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1901

WASHINGTON.—The new President, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, has certainly marked out for himself a place in history. He decided yesterday that the official designation of his residence in Washington shall be "The White House," instead of "The Executive Mansion," as has been the custom with other Presidents. All his personal and official stationery is to be so marked.

Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1926

DETROIT.—The American Federation of Labor, in convention here, today declined to endorse Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, as "Labor's choice" for the Presidency in 1928. The Governor's friends introduced the resolution; it failed to carry. The Federation said it would wait for the campaign to begin before it would consider whom to endorse as "Labor's choice."

Helsinki: View From the Balkans

By James Goldsborough

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia.—Last year's 35-nation Helsinki security conference has become an issue in the U.S. presidential campaign. Democrat Jimmy Carter has stated that he would not have gone to Helsinki as President Ford did to sign the final act. The security conference was categorized in many quarters as a sellout to the Russians. But the view from the Balkans is quite different.

In meetings with Romanians and Yugoslavs during two weeks of travels in Eastern Europe, the Helsinki final act was treated as a sine qua non for political evolution in Europe. If the West is disappointed with it, and the Russians happy that it is over, the view from the Balkans is that it was the start of a process.

"What we do not understand," said a Yugoslav, "is why the superpowers are downgrading Helsinki. True, perhaps we are overestimating its importance, but for our security we simply cannot see a better way than Helsinki."

Romania's View

Practically the identical view was expressed in Romania, a country constantly exploring new ways to mark its independence from Moscow. Said a Romanian: "We must choose between the cold war and blocs, on one hand, and something new, on the other. Perhaps our disagreement is simply on speed. We should stop saying that the blocs must be liquidated immediately, and you should stop saying, never."

These views came out during a series of round-table meetings in Bucharest and here. At no time did any Romanian or Yugoslav concede the allegation that Helsinki confirmed Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe. At no time was there any evidence presented or view expressed that would confirm some reports that Bucharest or Belgrade were moving back into closer alignment with Moscow.

The Balkan view on Helsinki differs markedly from the general Western view. Most Western governments have not hidden their disappointment with the results of the Helsinki meeting, particularly in lowering the Eastern European Communist barriers to emigration, sale of Western publications, open travel and more natural contacts in all fields between East and West.

In these areas, the results, 15 months after the signing of the final act, are not impressive. Emigration has not been facilitated; Western publications still are severely restricted in such capitals as Moscow, Bucharest and Prague; radio broadcasts still are jammed, barriers to exchanges still in place. Yugoslavia is the one exception to these restrictions.

The Western governments already are preparing their lists of charges—indictments—for the Belgrade meeting of 35 nations next summer, the so-called follow-up meeting to Helsinki. It will be made clear that much of Eastern Europe has not lived up to the spirit or letter of the Helsinki accord, and that this makes political evolution difficult.

There is likely to be some improvement in the months preceding the Belgrade meeting. Romanian officials admitted that restrictions on Western publications were too harsh and should be changed. Above all, they said, they did not want the Belgrade meeting to turn into a series of charges and counter-charges, but felt it should be "an honest appraisal of the implementation of the final act. We must avoid public scandal."

But the emphasis in the Balkans is not the same as in the West. The essence of the Helsinki accord was that a universal acceptance of existing frontiers would formalize detente, and that a greater interaction between East and West then could follow. The Western position today is that its signatories have lived up to their part of the deal, but that the Eastern Europeans have done nothing to promote greater interaction.

If the Russians saw in the Helsinki agreement a way to win acceptance for present boundaries in Eastern Europe and the West's agreement not to seek to change them through force, smaller states such as Romania and Yugoslavia saw in it a Russian commitment not to seek to change *their* boundaries through force. There was something in Helsinki for everybody.

"It is crucial to make the Belgrade meeting next summer a success," a Yugoslav official told the American delegation here, "otherwise there is the risk of a loss of momentum. We know that Washington is not enthusiastic about Belgrade. Nor is Moscow. The burden for turning Belgrade into a success is on the smaller countries."

Both the Romanians and Yugoslavs are urging that armament and troops reductions in Europe be put on the Belgrade agenda. "This is no longer a private U.S.-Soviet affair," said a Yugoslav. "You obviously intend to preserve the nuclear monopoly. We are very disappointed. We signed the non-proliferation treaty and will not produce weapons, though we probably could. But different behavior is necessary on your part to avoid a terrible accident."

The Romanians expressed the same viewpoint on the Belgrade meeting and together with the Yugoslavs are pressing to include on the agenda troop reductions in central Europe, the kind of negotiating now going on in the mutual and balanced force reductions talks in Vienna. U.S. officials said at these meetings that Washington would have no objections to discussing troop reductions at Belgrade.

The fear, quite obviously, in the Balkans, is that the fruits of Helsinki, its political and practical potential, will be forgotten unless the Belgrade meeting is successful. "We always considered the Helsinki meeting as part of a process that must go on," said a Romanian. "Belgrade must not be an epilogue. We must discover ways and methods to go farther."

Peddling Rope to the Kremlin

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—Although I have never been able to locate the precise quotation, Lenin reputedly said or wrote that when the time came capitalist lands would compete among themselves to sell Moscow the rope with which to hang them. China, which is certainly well versed in Leninism, claims the Soviet Union, while already surpassing the United States as a military power, has borrowed some $15 billion in an attempt to overtake the most developed countries.

Peking's statistic is too modest. West Germans believe the total debt of all East Europe (including the U.S.S.R.) to non-Communist nations has reached $32 billion of which one-fourth is owed to Bonn. These estimates include trade loans and credits. The question asked in both Peking and Bonn is whether this financing does not free Soviet resources for further enormous arms spending.

Recent estimates indicate the U.S. economy alone is widening the gap of its total output in goods and services over the Soviet equivalent and reckon that by 1980 this gap will exceed $1 trillion. But in many finished items of war as well as critical materials such as steel and petroleum, Moscow's production today is well ahead of that of the United States.

Survival Method

A resolute Kremlin management has successfully worked out a method of surviving weaknesses such as a wholly inefficient agricultural system that produces less per capita than the dilapidated Czarist society which preceded it while at the same time attracting Western funds to keep things humming—especially weapons manufacture. Huge underground silos have been constructed to store grain imports from the United States—quite possibly as a strategic reserve.

Moreover, this decade's sharp rise in gold prices has facilitated the rope-buying formula. Soviet debts to the West as calculated in dollars can be paid off in gold that is worth far more today than when the debts were actually incurred. Gold is extensively produced in the Soviet Union. Is there a cruel logic in Alexander Solzhenitsyn's observation that when the West is being buried alive, at any rate it shouldn't send the burying party excavators to help with the job?

George Ball, one leading Democratic candidate for secretary of state should Jimmy Carter win next month's election, recommends: "Instead of talking about détente we should put it to the test.

"We should not continue to bail out Soviet food deficits, or help improve their industrial competence, or supply capital to develop their natural resources unless they stop exploiting situations of local conflict—or, in their jargon, assisting 'wars of national liberation.' In addition, if we are to continue to act out the charade of détente, we must insist that they cooperate with us and the other industrialized nations to solve common world problems."

As things are, despite its proclaimed adherence to a détente policy, the Soviet Union appears to be seeking a clear military ascendancy in both nuclear and conventional forces. London's International Institute for Strategic Studies warns that Moscow's military spending, in real terms, has been steadily rising and the previous Western qualitative advantage is being eroded.

Jane's "Fighting Ships" concludes that the Soviet Union has more than three times as many submarines as the United States, is building modern 40,000-ton aircraft carriers and has developed a fleet that appears designed for a "war of aggression." It adds that NATO's naval strength "is in an unhappy state."

This Soviet armada is greatly assisted by a vastly increased mercantile and trawler fleet. Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, who has been in charge of the program, stated some weeks ago: "Maritime transportation, fishing and scientific research on the sea are part of the Soviet Union's naval might."

Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control Agency, asks why we should accept limitations on our medium-range weapons (as proposed by Moscow) "at a time when we are witnessing a massive, unwarranted and unexplained" expansion of the Soviet nuclear arsenal. One implied answer to Ikle's question is the recent stationing of large numbers of U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers in Britain.

Détente is not only a soothing word for international relaxation but a most sensible and desirable policy—provided it is worked out on a two-way street. But more and more numbers of Westerners —American and European—are wondering if it makes sense to sustain the economy of a country, distorted by military overinvestment, while that same country preaches peace with one voice and proclaims hostility to everything the West stands for with another voice.

John Dornberg From Munich:

In Bonn and Munich the real nitty-gritty politicking is just beginning.

MUNICH—With the shouting and the voting over in West Germany's election, one might have expected an end to all the polemics and speculation and a return to government as usual.

To be sure, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did dash off for a weekend meeting with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left the still smoking political arena for a round of diplomacy at the UN.

But back on the ranch, in Bonn and Munich, it seems, the real nitty-gritty politicking is just beginning and the knives, for many long nights of infighting, are only now being sharpened.

All the jockeying is the outcome of an election that has left West Germany's political scene more complex than ever.

On the one hand, although the left-liberal government coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) survived, its effective margin—252 seats to the Christian Democrats' 244—is precarious.

On the other hand, though the opposition CDU/CSU came within five seats of an absolute majority in the Bundestag, their triumph was not enough to make Helmut Kohl chancellor—yet. Part of the trouble is that he has not stopped hoping.

The turn of events not only had baffled West Germans asking last week whether this is what democracy is all about, but raised intriguing political questions.

"Will the coalition with its paper-thin edge be able to govern the country for the next four years?

Veto Power

"Assuming the SPD-FDP can actually hold out, how effectively can it govern when the CDU/CSU enjoys a solid 26-to-15 majority in the Bundesrat, the upper house, which has a veto power over much, though not all, legislation?

"Finally, how long will the opposition itself hold together, considering that Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of its ultra-conservative and semiautonomous Bavarian wing, is again threatening to turn his CSU into a fully independent, nationwide fourth party?"

These are questions raised by an election that left neither side winner or loser, and they occur after a long and bitterly fought campaign that began more than two years ago when the economy turned down as a result of the energy crisis and global recession, and when former Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned because an East German spy had penetrated his inner staff circle.

The irony of Helmut Schmidt's situation, as Brandt's successor, is that he proved to be one of the ablest leaders in West German history, but a man whose accomplishments, though highly respected abroad, were not honored at home.

Though his firm, pragmatic leadership enabled West Germany to recover from recession faster than any other industrialized democracy, that fact did not penetrate during a campaign top heavy with sloganeering, image-making, advertising gimmickry, and deliberate CDU/CSU efforts to rekindle latent fears and doubts in the German mind.

Claiming the voters had to choose—"freedom instead of socialism,"—the CDU/CSU portrayed a country threatened by inflation, unemployment, public indebtedness, terrorists and radicals.

West Germany, of course, is threatened by none of these. Yet the CDU/CSU message caught the public ear.

The Christian Democrats' greatest asset, however, was Kohl, a provincial politician unknown to nearly 90 per cent of the electorate a scant four years ago.

Thanks to highly skilled image-makers who taught him how to dress, comb his hair and smile effectively, Kohl rocketed to popularity. Presenting himself as "the good burgher" from next door, he conducted a campaign that was an eclectic sampler of the best of Ronald Reagan, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and John Kennedy. It worked like a charm.

However, his ambition to become chancellor now no longer depends on factors at the ballot boxes but in the smoke-filled rooms.

One factor is Strauss, who claims credit for the entire CDU/CSU triumph and points to his own unprecedented 60 per cent victory in Bavaria as proof that the CDU/CSU would now have those missing five seats if the party in the north had campaigned more stridently. Northern CDU leaders, on the other hand, contend that it was the awesome specter of Strauss which cost them votes.

Either way, Strauss is clearly the strongman, and the question is how he will use his strength. Although he gave Kohl a verbal promise Wednesday to uphold a united front in parliament and not bolt from the ranks, there is nothing on paper.

The issue seems to arise after each election, but this time Strauss is not just musing idly about turning his Bavarian CSU into a nationwide conservative party. He believes a split would attract conservatives for whom the joint CDU/CSU is too liberal, and liberals for whom it is too conservative. He has some persuasive demoscopic arguments. One pre-election survey shows a separate, nationwide CSU would have gotten 11.2, and the CDU 39.1, for 50.3 per cent of the total vote.

Bundestag Neophyte

Another question is how Kohl, a Bundestag neophyte, will fare as opposition floor leader in a parliament not exactly famed for gentlemanly debate.

But the crucial factor is Genscher, who campaigned on the promise to keep his FDP in coalition with the SDP.

Any government Kohl hopes or wants to form before 1980 needs FDP support.

Although Genscher's immediate reply to Kohl's coalition proposal last week was, predictably, no, that may not be his answer a year or two from now.

Moreover, Genscher's and Schmidt's joint margin of eight seats is four less than that with which the SPD-FDP coalition originally came to power in 1969. Within three years, defections from the ranks of both parties to the CDU/CSU had whittled that margin of 12 down to none and forced the special 1972 election.

Although both the SPD and FDP are now more disciplined and the danger of defecting from either is no longer as great, a similar scenario for the future cannot be ruled out.

Indeed, since he needs 249 votes to take office, the dissent of only four—voting secretly —would suffice to prevent Schmidt's re-election as Chancellor when the new Bundestag convenes in December.

Unlikely? Probably, but not impossible. After all, it happened in Lower Saxony last winter, and to this day no one knows who those dissenters were.

While no one is making predictions, the most plausible development is that after a year or two, either Genscher and Kohl will form a coalition, or a new election will become necessary.

Virtually no one is willing to bet that the SPD-FDP can soldier on for four years with a margin of only eight seats.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 3.830.000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 225-28-00. Telex: 280.956 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
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Commission Paritaire No. 34.227

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OPERA IN NEW YORK

The Met's Opener—A Vital 'Trovatore'

By Harold C. Shonberg

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—It's still one of the glamorous social events, especially when things went as well as they did last night. The Metropolitan Opera opened its season with its handsome production of Verdi's perennial favorite, "Il Trovatore." This is Attilio Colonello's 1969 setting with its gaudy, baroque, colorful costumes and evocations of a vanished Spain. It is Nathaniel Merrill's skillful production, where every mood rings true, where masses of choristers are splendidly deployed and where all is pointed at the denouement.

Most of the principals were from their roles at the Metropolitan opera, and there also was a debut in the presence of Gianandrea Gavazzeni, the conductor. [illegible] is fitting that primary attention be paid to him, for he was the one from hand in the velvet glove. He has been associated with La Scala for nearly 50 years and was its artistic director there from 1967 to 1972. It was a pleasure to observe his strong, clear, rhythmically accurate work, his expert liaison with singers and chorus and his sensitive musicianship. The power of Verdi's passionate score came through with no sense of strain.



Renata Scotto and Luciano Pavarotti, who sang lead roles in "Trovatore" at the opening night of the Met's 92d season.

UPI.

Seldom has "Il Trovatore" sounded so vital.

Much attention was paid last night to Luciano Pavarotti in the title role. He was moving up in class, as they say at the track. Up to now he has been singing purely lyric roles. The role of Manrico in this opera demands more heft in tone, more of a clarion brilliance, than is normally associated with Pavarotti's sweet, controlled vocalism.

He still does not have the power to dominate the ensembles or even some of the duets.

Naturally he sang the more lyric sections of the opera with extreme finish and beauty of tone. Probably this was as good a Manrico as most living tenors could sing. But it is not going to be as good as it will be in a few years.

Renata Scotto sang her first Leonora at the house. Hers is not the ideal voice. Like Pavarotti's it is too light. In addition, she is nowhere near the technician that the tenor is. With all her vocal flaws, she managed to convey something that more gifted singers miss.

The Count di Luna was Matteo Manuguerra, also a newcomer to the role here. He is a solid, dependable baritone who knows how to make the most of a rather dry voice. He acts well, too. The fourth principal was Shirley Verrett. She just about stole the show whenever she was onstage.

Miss Verrett has sung Azucena here before but never more thrillingly. She was vocally opulent and had commanding presence. She came forth with some of those superfortissimo notes she has recently been featuring but she did not attempt to overpower the role.

Mention must be made of the excellent Fernando of James Morris and competent work of the minor figures. It was an exciting vital performance that any opera house today would be hard put to match.

MUSIC IN LONDON

Is Benny Goodman Afraid That Mozart Will Bite Him?

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 12 (IHT).—Many jazz musicians have taken "serious" music seriously. Benny Goodman was one of the first to translate respect and admiration into practice, and to this day none has done so more successfully than he.

This was confirmed again last night, and for the first time in London, when he played Mozart's Clarinet Concerto (K.622) and a new concerto for clarinet, written for him by Malcolm Arnold, at St. John's, Smith Square, supported by the orchestra of the Park Lane Group and with Arnold conducting.

Whether he plays Mozart—or Arnold—as well as the best classical clarinetists is as much to be doubted as whether any classical clarinetist could play jazz as well as he, although now at 67 he still plays classical music, and Mozart especially, very well indeed.

It's probably a matter of idiomatic empathy. As a jazz clarinetist Goodman plays with an inborn stylistic security that permits him to speak for himself without fear of faux pas, which accounts for the exuberance, the joyful creativity, that has made his playing so uniquely delightful, and which last night's audience was privileged to savor in an impromptu jam session with a small combo following the formal program.

He plays Mozart more lyrically, with a greater variety of subtlety, shade and nuance, than he did 30-odd years ago, but there is still a certain sense of awe, of circumspection and constraint, that sometimes seems to stifle Mozart as well as Goodman. It's almost as if he feared that Mozart might bite him.

In Arnold's concerto he was freer, but had less to be free with. Even a first movement with an open cadenza left to the soloist's discretion to improvise "as jazzy and way out as you please" on its themes inspired nothing either jazzy or way out.

But the boisterous finale, subtitled "The Pre-Goodman Rag," brought the house down and had to be repeated. Arnold, probably best known for his score for "The Bridge Over the River Kwai," is no piker when it comes to boiling a pot.

Giant Gallery for Moscow

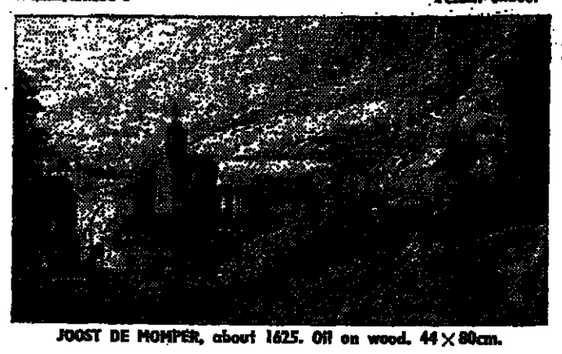
MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Construction of a state art gallery, at 25,000 square meters one of the world's largest, has begun in Moscow, Tass said today. The gallery will house Soviet works produced since the revolution.

A Gauguin for Tahiti

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The 10-year-old Paul Gauguin Museum here has acquired its first Gauguin painting, a gift from U.S. publisher Malcolm Forbes, who owns a home on Tahiti.

GALERIE KOLLER

Ramistrasse 8 ZURICH Tel. 01/475048. Telex: 52500.



JOOST DE MOMPER, about 1625. Oil on wood. 44 × 80cm.

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PARIS FILMS:

The Latest Marvel From Mel Brooks

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT).—By now Mel Brooks is widely known and appreciated outside the United States. His early "The Producer" received scant notice when it was first shown here. It was about a Broadway impresario and his financing of a prefabricated flop, which though devised to offend, became a hit.

The film was shown in tiny theaters here and was discovered by the public which was eager for more. "12 Chairs," a superb spoof of Soviet regimentation, and the wild Western, "Blazing Saddles," firmly established Brooks. His latest, "Silent Movie," at the Marignan-Pathé, the Elysées Lincoln, the Quartier Latin and the Quintette in English) is a marvel.

Here Brooks sets before us a brilliant travesty of screen comedy and a broad satire of the determination of Wall Street bankers to take over the film industry. It is staged as a silent movie, but the author-director is aware that a silent movie is not merely a movie in which there is no spoken dialogue. The silent movie had a rhythm of its own and so when its pie-throwing, its chases, its *frantic comportment* are crudely transplanted to the talkie their intrinsic humor evaporates.



Dom De Luise, Marty Feldman and Mel B rooks in "Silent Movie."

Brooks, obviously after a thorough study of the silent film, has tutored his company and himself in the technique of mute comedy. He has also noted and illustrates several of the vanished *medium's eccentricities. One of* these was the insertion of explanatory and dialogue titles after the editing of the film. Frequently these did not match the action.

Brooks gives us an example. Playing a director who has fallen on bleak times due to his addiction to the bottle and who is intent on making a comeback, he *is seen riding in his auto* with two stooges at his side. He is bound for an appointment with a studio executive and outlines the colossal project he is about to propose. His idea is to make —after 40 years of talkies—a silent movie. One of his comrades—the bug-eyed Marty Feldman—remarks: "Maybe he won't like it." The director vigorously refutes this possibility, but the subsequent title reads: "You may be right."

The inappropriate title upset many a movie in silent days. Frances Marion, the scenarist, was called upon by Goldwyn to adapt the Hergesheimer novel, "Cytherea." The adaptation was reasonably faithful, but a happy ending was demanded. Thus, the Pennsylvanian Babbitt, Lee Randon, who had deserted his wife and home to flee with the New York society beauty, Savina Grove, to the cane country of Cuba only to have his inamorata die returned to the prosaic hearth. There, as in the days prior to his escape, he dines with his wife, always obscured by a vast vase of flowers on the dining room table. He parts the flowers to glimpse her face. At this point a title was flashed before the spectator. It read, "Well, Fanny, I see you still have the same old centerpiece." The premiere audience roared. Miss Marion was in tears.

Brooks's research of the methods of Chaplin, Keaton and the other masters has brought us a film as funny as any that has been seen since their era, a delicious pastiche, bubbling with wit and ingenuity. A resourceful director —and a gifted farceur himself— he has not only fitted his main cast to harmonize with the general burlesque picture, but has enticed his guest stars—Burt Reynolds, James Caan, Liza Minnelli, Anne Bancroft (that fine actress who, displaying her versatility, is especially amusing in the episode in which she receives rough handling during a night-club number), Marcel Marceau (on the telephone from Paris) and Paul Newman—to enter zestfully into the spirit of the preposterous proceedings. There is wonderful spontaneity and inexhaustible invention to "Silent Movie," a treat for all.

* * *

"Otalia de Bahia" (at the Odéon, the Biarritz and the Bienvenue Montparnasse in Portuguese) has appealing novelty and charm. The most recent work of Marcel Camus, "author" of "Orfeu Negro," it is of picturesque, folkloric design, recounting with *unaffected directness and* with some robust humor the disturbance caused by a strayed, young prostitute in a primitive Brazilian town. There are slapstick high-jinks, voodoo rituals and a bit of sentiment, concluding with a touching deathbed scene.

Both in his depiction of the exotic background and of the town's inhabitants, Camus discloses his cinematic skill and in his selection of Mira Fonseca for the principal role, an eye for youthful beauty.

N.Y. Entertainment:

Elegant, Bizarre, Rococo

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"Marathon Man," according to Vincent Canby, is a most elegant, bizarre, rococo melodrama made out of material that, when you think about it, makes no sense at all. Some of the "superior things" going for this film, directed by John Schlesinger, are a "superb performance" by Laurence Olivier as an ex-Nazi with a penchant for macabre dentistry; Dustin Hoffman as a "haunted innocent obsessed with running," and Roy Scheider with William Devane as members of some super CIA.

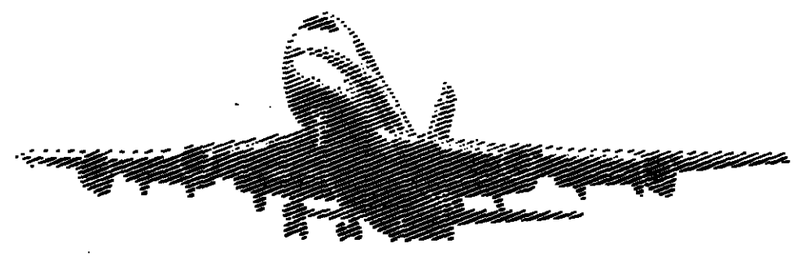
The details of the plot (William Goldman did the screenplay from his novel) are never really clear, "but the attention given to the physical settings keeps one's belief suspended by a wickedly thin thread. It scares the hell out of you."

Plays

"The Robber Bridegroom" is "a bright and lively musical," Clive Barnes says, "a sort of country-Western fairy tale (based on a 1942 Eudora Welty novella) about a gentleman bandit who robs for kicks, and when he wants love he decides to steal it." The music, by Robert Waldman, "goes tongue-in-cheek with Alfred Uhry's happily dippy lyrics." Gerald Freedman, the director, Donald Saddler, the choreographer, along with a "most enjoyable and boisterous cast," have put together "an ingenious mixture of square dance and folk play, like an immensely invigorating charade in some Mississippi barnyard." Special praise goes to Barry Bostwick as the hero and Rhonda Coullet as the girl he gets in the end.

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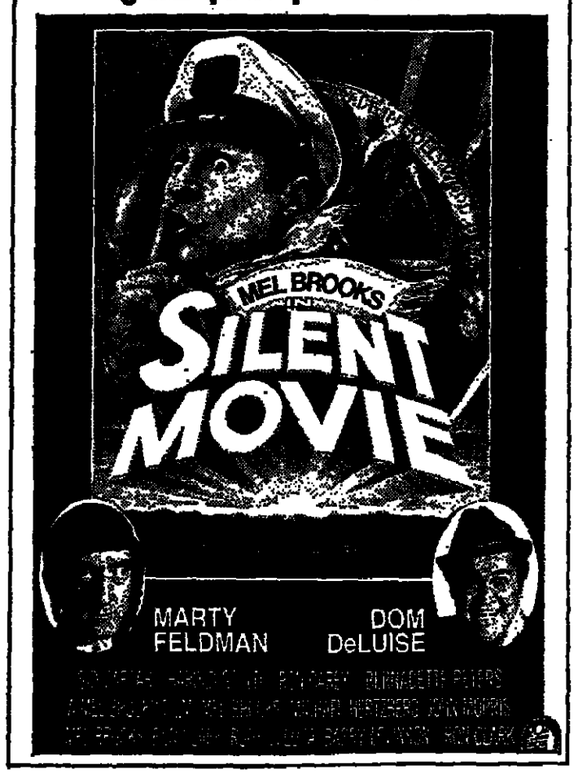


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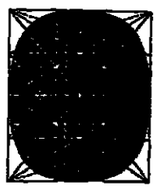
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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
36⅝	32¾	ACF Ind 1.80		100	33½	33	33½+	¼
24⅜	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	265	17⅞	18	18 —	⅛
17⅛	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	60	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
60⅝	47¾	ARASv 1.20	14	69	50	49¾	50 —	½
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		184	16	15⅜	15¾—	⅛
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	230	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
55¼	37⅝	AbbtLab .38	17	109	53	51⅛	51⅞—	1⅜
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	10	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
4½	2⅛	AdmDg .04	5	17	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
12⅛	9⅞	AcmEx .91e		46	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4	AdmsMillis	E	3	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
13½	7¼	Addrssg .10e	12	160	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
35⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	476	31⅛	30½	30⅝—	¼
9½	4⅝	Aguirre Co	96	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	232	13⅝	13½	13½	
6⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	55	86	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
39⅜	32	AirProd .20	15	210	33¾	33¼	33¾+	½
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .50	10	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
34⅛	17¼	Aircolnc 1.15	7	165	28⅛	27½	28 +	⅛
25¾	15⅞	Alcona 1.20	9	39	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	6	14⅛	14½	14½	
112½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z190	112	111½	112 +	½
102	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z50	101	101	101	
89½	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z410	89⅛	89¼	89½+	½
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z50	88	88	88 —	1
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .45e	5	35	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
23⅞	17⅜	Albertsn .72	9	45	20⅛	20	20	
30⅜	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	74	14	23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
18⅞	14⅝	AlcoStd .72	5	55	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
28	21¼	AlconLb .2	16	62	21¾	20¾	20¾—	1
9¼	5½	Alexdrs .36e	5	23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .90e	21	70	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	¼
43¼	26½	AlgLud 1.80	6	32	34⅞	34	34⅛	
45½	33½	AlgLud pf 3		4	40	40	40	
21½	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	252	20½	20⅛	20⅛	¼
20	9⅝	AllenGrp .60	6	40	14½	13⅝	14 —	⅜
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	170	36¾	36⅜	36½	
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	6	9	10¾	10⅝	10½—	⅛
15⅛	10⅝	AlldProd .60		13	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
59¼	41¾	AlldStr 1.80	6	166	42	41¼	41½—	½
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		61	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
30	17⅞	AllisCha .60	6	348	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
9¾	6¾	AllrtAut .60	9	2	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	25	165	53	52⅝	52¾+	¼
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	11	35⅛	35	35¼	
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	369	55¼	54½	54¾	
146	115	Amax pf5.25		5	133½	133½	133½+	1½
22⅛	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	68	19	18⅝	18⅝	
21⅜	16⅛	Amerce 1.30	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60		3	35	35	35	
25⅛	16⅝	AHess .60	6	141	23⅝	23¼	23½	
61¼	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		x17	58½	57⅞	57⅞+	⅜
21¼	13⅛	AAirFlt .56	8	19	16⅝	16⅛	16¼—	¼
16⅝	8⅛	Am Airlin	16	669	12	11½	11⅞—	⅜
10	4⅞	Amcord .36	6	22	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	⅛
15⅝	11¼	AmBaker 1	5	22	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.60	8	118	41⅞	40¾	41⅛—	⅛
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	¼
39⅜	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	246	35⅜	35⅛	35⅝—	¼
12¼	9	AmBldM .40a	6	4	9⅛	9	9	
38½	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	117	36	35½	35⅝—	⅜
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		9	22⅛	22¼	22½	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		1	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .56e	5	41	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
28⅝	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	379	26⅞	26½	26½—	¼
11	7¼	AmDistIl		4	9	9	9 —	⅛
28½	19⅜	ADistTel .84	10	34	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
7¾	4¼	AmDualVt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅛	29½	AmElPw 2	9	460	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	6	29	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z100	9¼	9¼	9¼—	¼
24⅝	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		38	24⅜	23⅞	24	
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		18	17	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
19¼	12⅝	AmGnIns .68	8	80	17⅝	17	17	
28⅜	21⅜	AmGln pf1.80		46	27½	27	27 —	¼
19⅝	13⅝	AmGln pf.90		5	18	18	18 +	⅛
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	31	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
37⅜	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	395	33½	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	21	569	35⅝	35	35¼—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	73	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	A Medicl .24	8	73	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	A Medicp .10	5	109	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Motors	6	1312	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
40⅞	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	80	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜+	⅜
12⅛	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	14	10	10	10	
15⅝	8⅛	AShip 1.07f	6	42	14	13⅝	13⅝—	½
28⅞	16⅜	AmStand 1.30	7	105	26	25	25 —	⅞
79	54⅛	A Std pf 4.75		78	74	73¾	73¾—	1⅛
8⅛	6	AmSterll .38	12	62	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
35	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	30	29	28	28 —	⅝
62⅛	50⅝	AmT&T 3.0	11	1050	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	
67	53	AmT&Tpf 4		38	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	
49	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		21	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝—	⅛
50⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		32	49	49	49	
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
14	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z30	14	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	22	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
24⅛	19⅛	Ametek 1.20	8	41	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	¼
19⅝	14	Amtaclnc 1	6	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅝	25	AMPInc .41	36	308	33¼	32⅝	33 —	½
12⅝	8⅛	Ampco .60	8	20	12⅛	12	12	
9⅝	4⅛	Ampex Corp	10	97	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	17	41⅝	41	41 —	¼
9	7⅜	Amstr pf .68		2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	44	45⅝	45½	45½—	⅜
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	41	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
31⅜	17⅛	Anacond .60		x165	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	⅜
32⅜	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	102	30⅝	30	30 —	⅜
48⅛	35⅛	AndCly 1.60	8	9	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝+	⅜
8⅛	5⅛	Angelica .16	7	22	5½	5⅜	5½	
10½	6⅛	Anixter .20	6	89	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
12⅞	7⅝	AnsulCo .53f		2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
19½	10¼	Apache .50b	6	44	16½	16⅛	16½	
29⅞	23⅛	Apco Oil	175	29	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
3⅞	1½	Apeco Corp		99	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
88½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z1000	88	88	88 +	1⅛
81½	68	ApPw pf7.40		z20	78	78	78 —	1⅛
4⅞	2½	Appld Mag	10	23	3⅛	3	3	
14⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .52	6	20	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	⅛
31⅛	19⅛	ArchDan .20	9	273	20⅞	20¼	20½—	⅜
6	3⅛	Arctic Enfr	9	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅞	Arister		30	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
17⅞	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	494	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
114¼	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z140	112	112	112	
14⅛	6	ArkBest .35		16	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	186	25⅛	24½	25	
4⅛	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		77	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	9	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
35½	26⅝	Armco 1.80	8	91	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		82	29	29	29	
52	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z60	51	51	51	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	297	26⅜	25⅜	26⅝—	⅜
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	18	20	20	20	
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	5	73	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
27½	25¾	Arvinln pf 2		16	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	⅜
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	23	199	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅜
29⅞	19⅜	AshlOil 1.70	6	180	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	¼
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	113	29⅞	29⅛	29½—	⅛
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Allco Mtg		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	17¼	AllCyEl 1.62	8	67	20½	20¼	20⅜	
58	49¼	AllRich 1.60	13	1061	57	56⅛	56⅛—	⅜
195	137	AllRch pf 3		5	192	190½	190½—	1⅛
51	44½	AllRc pf3.75		z50	51	50¼	50⅛—	⅜
71⅞	54¼	AllRc pf 2.80		133	70⅝	70	70 —	⅜
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	18	239	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
35½	27¼	Auto Data .24	22	41	27½	26⅞	27 —	⅜
7⅝	4⅛	Autmind .24	4	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅝	4½	Avco Corp	2	202	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		11	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
41½	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		1	40	40	40 +	¼
29⅝	21⅛	Averylnt .36	21	23	22¼	21¼	21¼—	1
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	5	107	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	6	397	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
51¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	17	946	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	¾

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
4	1½	BTMtg .30e		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
35⅝	16⅜	BabckWil 1	6	474	29⅜	28⅛	28⅞—	¼
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	5	84	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	½
12¼	7⅞	Bakerin .24	7	73	8⅛	7⅞	8	
55	40⅝	BakrIntl .42	15	83	51¾	51⅛	51⅝+	1
13⅞	8½	BaldDH .68	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
25¼	18⅛	BallCp .80	6	18	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
21⅞	14⅛	BallyMf .02e	14	81	19⅝	19⅛	19¼—	⅜
28⅞	22⅛	BaltGE 2.0	9	387	27⅛	26¾	26⅞+	⅛
16½	121	BanCa .60	250	45	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
32⅞	14½	Bandag .05e	10	102	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Bangr Punt	4	49	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
20¼	12⅝	BangP pf 2		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
33¼	28⅝	Bkmt2 2.20	6	90	32⅛	31¾	31⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11⅝	BofVa .68	5	12	13⅞	13	13 —	⅞
27⅝	24⅛	BankAm		1562	24½	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
38	28⅝	BankTr 3	7	108	32⅞	32½	32⅝—	⅛
28⅞	25⅜	BnkT pf 2.50		8	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		7	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
16	11⅝	BardCR .24	12	88	13⅝	13	13 —	⅝
35⅝	22	BarnesGp 1.60		30	33	32⅝	32¾	
16½	7⅝	Basiclnc .80		5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	⅛
30	22⅜	BatesMf .80	18	8	25⅛	25	25	
29¼	26	BauschL .80	10	49	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅛
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	246	43⅛	42¼	42⅞	
21⅜	17⅝	BaySiG 1.88	7	13	21	20⅞	20⅞	¼
5⅛	4⅛	BayukCig .24	44	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	17	Bearing .50	10	2	25⅛	25½	25½—	½
27⅞	21½	BeatFds .84	12	427	26	24⅝	24⅞—	1
28½	22⅞	Beckmn .28	16	42	24⅜	23¾	23¾—	¼
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	60	36¼	35⅜	35⅞+	⅛
23⅝	14	BeechA .80	7	320	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	½
17⅞	8⅝	Beker .28	68	63	9⅝	9¼	9⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	8	71	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	⅞
24⅞	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	15	23⅝	22⅝	23½ —	⅛
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	6	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
25½	15	BellHow .84		67	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
52½	48	BellCda 3.72		21	51	50⅞	50⅞—	⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	8	3	18⅝	18¼	18¼+	⅛
45⅝	37⅜	Bendix 1.72	8	204	38½	37¾	38	⅛
26¼	19⅝	BenflCp 1.45	5	211	24¼	23½	23⅝	⅜
59⅛	46⅛	Benef pf 4.30		4	54¾	54½	54½—	½
52½	45	Benef pf 4.50		z50	50⅛	50¼	50¼	
28½	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z210	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
4⅛	1½	BenfStd Mtg		12	1½	1⅜	1½	
2⅝	1½	Bengl B .07e	6	30	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		17	3⅝	3½	3½	
22⅞	16⅝	Best Prod	12	102	20½	20	20 —	⅜
48	33	BethStl 2	8	386	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜+	⅜
35⅝	30½	BigThree .40	19	106	33⅜	33	33 —	½
28⅜	19⅝	BlackDr .40	21	395	20	19⅝	19⅞—	⅜
11⅜	5	BlairJhn .48a	5	26	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	7	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	30	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
23⅝	20¼	BlueBell .80	5	91	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	49	4⅝	4½	4½—	¼
6⅞	2⅜	Bobbie Brks	7	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1	11	333	42⅝	40⅝	41⅛—	⅞
30⅜	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	626	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26	Borden 1.40	10	249	32⅛	31⅞	32	
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	7	80	27½	27⅛	27¼—	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Bormans	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11	137	25	24½	24⅝—	¼
94¼	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z160	92½	92	92½+	½
12⅜	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		32	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	
15⅛	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		20	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
14⅛	8⅞	Braniff .24	11	265	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	46	27	26½	26½—	½
35⅛	27¼	Bris Str .92	15	120	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	⅛
83⅝	66¼	BristMy 1.80	15	352	71⅞	71	71⅛—	⅜
50⅛	42¼	BristM pf 2		12	45¾	45¼	45⅛—	¼
12⅞	9½	BritPet .33e	14	514	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
36½	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	6	25	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
19⅝	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	15	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
26½	25⅜	BklUG pf2.47		1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
8½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		12	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
13⅛	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	8	11	11	11 —	⅜
25	18⅝	BwnGp 1.30	6	7	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
8⅜	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	9	79	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
18⅛	11	Brunswk .50	10	394	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
26⅝	11	BrushW .80	8	23	20⅜	20	20⅛—	⅜
30⅛	18	BucyEr .56	15	261	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	
19⅜	9⅞	BuldCo .60	4	77	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
59½	49	BuddCo pf 5		z30	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	1
8⅝	4⅝	Bucglnd .24f	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	BuffFo 1.20e	15	16	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	¼
11⅝	6	Bulova .05f		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
21⅜	19⅜	BunkHil 1.86		44	21¼	21	21	
16¼	11¼	BunkrR pf1.50		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		96	6½	6	6⅛—	⅜
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	75	26¼	25⅞	26 +	⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	5	203	41	40¼	40¼—	¾
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
30½	24⅛	Burndy .88	10	17	26⅜	26	26 —	1
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	21	455	88	86½	87½+	⅝
30¼	18⅝	ButtesG .11	6	58	21⅛	21	21 —	¼

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
61	46¾	CBS 1.66	11	262	55	54	54⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	CCI Corp		52	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	¼
2⅝	¾	CIMtg Gp		52	15-16	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	CIRIt Inv		13	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
37⅜	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	148	36⅜	36	36 —	⅛
99½	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		7	98¾	98½	98½	
99½	741	CIT pfC 5.50		20	98¾	98½	98½	
1⅝	7-16	CL Assets		6	⅝	9-16	9-16—	1-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf7.ldk		x7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	149	4⅝	4	4⅝—	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		11	14	13¾	13¾	
8⅛	5½	CNA Finl	7	211	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		11	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅛
13⅜	11	CNAI 1.08a		12	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
48⅝	40½	CPC Int 2.20	8	124	41⅝	41	41	
26½	14⅛	CTSCp .60	8	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	¼
4½	1½	CabCab For		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜—	⅛
32⅜	18⅞	CabotC 1.0	8	13	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	67	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
5¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		11	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
8¼	3	Cal Finanl	9	182	8¼	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
18	5¾	CalPUt 1.56	9	9	17½	17¼	17¼—	¼
17½	10¼	Callahn .60r	16	33	13⅝	12⅝	12¾—	⅝
3⅛	1¼	Camrn Brn		5	1½	1½	1½	
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	18	14	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
35⅞	29⅜	CamSp 1.36	11	100	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜—	½
31½	29⅛	CampTag 1.12	10	24	29	29	29 —	¼
19½	13	CdnPac .86a	7	57	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛—	⅛
56	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	39	50¼	49⅞	50 —	¼
24⅛	17⅝	CapHold .40	10	110	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		1	1	1	1	
35⅞	30¼	Carbor .90	8	89	32½	31½	31½—	¾
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	46	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	10⅛	Carlisle .88	7	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	½
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z370	57½	56½	57½	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	39	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	230	22½	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
30¼	26¼	CarP pf 2.67		4	29½	29½	29½—	⅛
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	9	30⅜	30½	30⅝+	⅛
18⅜	11¼	CarrCp .52	14	254	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	¼
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	67	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
42¾	33	CartHw pf 2		16	33¾	33¾	33¾—	½
8⅛	6¼	CartWall .40	30	10	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
11	8⅛	CascNG .73r	5	16	9¼	9	9	
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	6	40	15⅝	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
62¼	54⅜	CatrpTr 1.50	11	609	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞—	⅜
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
53	41⅛	Celanse 2.80	7	97	43⅝	42¾	43⅜+	1
52	46¾	Celn pfA4.50		2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
14	7⅝	Centex 12	12	138	10¾	10¼	10⅞—	¼
18⅛	13¾	CenSoW 1.20	10	355	17	16¾	16⅞	
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	21	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
16⅜	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	11	64	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
52	45	CnlLt pf 4.50		z100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜+	¼
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z820	30⅜	30	30 —	⅛
29¼	25½	CnlLt pf 2.62		z710	29¼	29¼	29¼+	¼
15⅛	12⅞	CenllPS 1.28	9	120	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	¼
23⅜	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	72	23½	23⅛	23⅞	
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	32	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
18	13⅜	CenSoya .70	6	35	14	13⅞	13⅞	
24⅜	19¼	CenTel 1.35	10	80	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
36⅛	19¼	CentrDat .60	15	231	31¼	30	30¼—	⅞
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	10	32	17⅜	17¼	17½—	⅜
30⅜	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	30	27¼	27	27 —	¼
28½	18	Champlnt 1	9	470	23	22½	22⅝—	⅛
28⅜	18⅝	Chml pf 1.20		40	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	103	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	
5⅝	3	CharlrCo .08	10	109	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
26⅞	21⅛	Charlr NY 2	6	41	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛—	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .68e		21	8⅛	8	8	
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	12	403	28⅜	28½	28⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	ChaseT .83e		34	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11	5⅝	Chelsea .40	11	2	6½	6	6	
52	28½	Chemln 1.40	5	99	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛+	⅜
43⅝	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	109	38⅜	33⅛	38⅛—	⅛
32⅛	25¼	ChesapkVa 1.36	6	12	27¼	27	27 —	⅜
33	25⅜	ChesePn .76	17	412	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	¼
40⅜	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	6	100	36	35⅜	35½—	⅜
9⅝	4⅛	ChPMlw Cp		31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅛—	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	ChlPneuT 2	12	52	28	27½	27½—	⅜
3⅝	2½	ChkFull .10f		70	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅝	4⅜	Chris Craft		43	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅞	8	ChrsCft pf 1		2	10	10	10	
15	9⅛	Chromal .84	5	159	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
67⅞	53	Chroma pf 5		1	64½	64½	64½	
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .15e	15	1152	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅞
22½	19⅛	ClnBell 1.60	8	9	22⅛	22	22	
20⅛	17	ClonGE 1.64	13	60	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
106⅛	99⅝	ClnG pf 9.52		z50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜—	½
35½	18⅝	ClnMila 1.40	15	4	29⅜	29½	29½—	⅜
37⅝	27⅜	Citicorp .95	10	926	30½	30	30½+	⅜
57⅞	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	8	165	53⅜	52½	52⅞—	1⅛
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		44	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	7	Citylnvst .66	8	107	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
15-16	⅜	Citylnv wt		19	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
23⅝	15	Cityln pf1.31		1	21½	21½	21½—	2¼
23¼	16½	Cityln pfB 2		36	22	21¾	21¾—	⅛
11¼	10	Cityh pf 1.10		43	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
45½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	11	256	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	10	34	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
77⅞	47	CvCliff 1.50	13	2	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
32⅝	26⅝	ClvElll 2.56	10	143	32½	32	32 —	½
86	77¼	ClElll pf7.40		z270	85	84⅞	85 +	1
122⅛	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z150	121	120½	120½—	1
14⅝	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	10	292	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅝
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	5	95	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
14⅝	7⅜	CoastSt Gas	4	420	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
24⅛	17⅞	CstSG pfl. 3		12	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
19¼	13¼	CstSG pfl.19		9	15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	CocaBtl .40a	11	157	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
95⅛	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	19	238	85	83⅝	84 —	1⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Co'dwBk .40	8	32	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	25	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Co'eco Ind	28	52	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	14	547	25	25	25⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAlk .56	5	52	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
8½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	16	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	8	30	21⅜	21⅝	21½—	⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	16	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
56⅛	28½	Coltlnd 2.50	6	166	45⅛	45	45 —	⅛
27⅝	18⅝	Colt pf 1.60		7	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
79⅝	47½	Colt pf 4.25		4	63⅛	63	63 —	1¼
26⅞	22¼	Co'Gas 2.14	8	123	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		2	59	59	59	
58⅝	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		1	58⅛	58¼	58¼+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Colum Pict	4	161	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
27⅛	21½	Co'SOh 2.20	8	180	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅝
111½	101	CoSO pf10.52		y1000	110¼	110⅛	110¼+	7
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		23	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	12⅜	Combd Com	8	26	16	15½	15⅜	
48⅞	32¼	CombEng 2	9	144	43⅛	41⅜	42¼—	1⅛
20⅜	13	CombEq .10r	10	123	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
32½	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	293	31¼	30½	30⅞—	⅜
10⅞	8⅛	ComEdB wt		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22½	17½	ComE pf1.42		52	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
22⅛	20¼	ComE pf1.90		23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
23⅞	21¼	ComwE pf 2		24	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
27½	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		7	7	27	27 —	⅛
32⅝	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		19	31¾	31½	31½—	⅛
11⅝	8	ComwO		243	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
31¾	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	218	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
33⅝	16⅝	Compgr .05e	7	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	9	321	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	30	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅛
25⅞	20⅝	ConeMills 1	4	22	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
19⅜	12	Congolm .50	8	43	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
18⅜	13⅛	ConnM 1.60	13	64	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Conrac .80B	7	32	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	277	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅜
70	55½	ConEd pf 6		1	67¼	67¼	67¼+	¼
50⅞	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z50	48	48	48 —	2
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		6	51⅞	51⅜	51½—	⅛
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	326	23	22½	23 —	⅜
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		8	65	64½	64½—	½
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	9	128	24	23½	23½—	⅜
29⅜	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	42	29	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
116	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z20	115	115	115 —	¼
22⅜	19	ConsuPow 2	7	381	22¼	21¾	22	
49½	40	CnPw pf4.50		z60	49½	49½	49½	
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z50	77¼	77	77	
80⅛	66	CnPw pf7.76		z40	79½	79½	79½—	⅜
80	67½	CnPw pf7.6		z1090	79½	78	79⅛+	⅛
26¼	25¼	CnPw pf2.43		13	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅛
71¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.58		4	70¼	70¼	70¼	
88⅝	75½	ConPow pf 6		1	87¼	87¼	87¼+	¼
9⅜	5¼	ContAir Lin		1018	5⅜	5¼	5¼+	⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50	16	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
54	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	16	168	51	49⅞	50⅛—	
59⅝	45¼	ClIC pfA2.50		1	55	55	56 —	1⅜
34⅛	26⅜	CntlGrp 1.88	7	250	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
55⅜	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	7	48	48⅜	48	48⅜—	⅛
14⅝	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	7	47	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		28	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
40⅝	33⅝	Cont Oil 1.20	8	740	36	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
109	81¼	ContOilpf 2		1	96½	96½	96½—	7
15⅜	12¼	ContTel 1.08	11	340	15⅛	14⅞	15	
27½	17⅛	Control Dat	10	530	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
48	40⅝	CnDt pf 4.50		z90	46	46	46	
35½	26⅜	Conwd 2.20	8	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
6	2½	CookUn .30f	5	41	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
41½	29	Cooperin .84	11	128	39¼	38⅜	38⅜—	⅜
10½	4⅝	Cooper Lab	14	78	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	CoopTR .68	4	19	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18¼	10¼	Copelnd .60	8	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅛	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		30	18½	18⅛	18½	
53	35⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	1	44	44	44	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	19	189	70½	70	70⅛+	½
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37⅝	28⅝	CoxBdct .55	11	5	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	
16⅜	8¼	Craig .20	3	42	13⅜	13	13 —	⅜
39⅜	26½	Crane 1.20	4	36	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	CredIfF .24	9	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅝	21⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	91	24⅝	24½	24½	
15⅝	18½	CrompK .88	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
33½	18⅝	CrouHi 1	10	26	28	27⅜	27⅜	
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	88	19	18⅜	18⅜—	⅜
47	35⅛	CrwZel 1.80	11	311	39	38⅜	38⅜—	1
20¼	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	38	19⅝	19¼	19½+	¼
11	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
46½	19⅝	CommEng 1	21	35	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	
125⅛	79	Com pf 7.50		z120	116	116	116 +	1
12⅞	11	Currinc 1.68		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
17⅜	10	CurtisWr .60	9	627	17⅜	15⅝	16 —	1⅜
28	22¼	CurtisWrA 2		6	27½	26⅝	26⅞—	⅜
40⅛	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	8	5	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	5	11	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	18	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	18	34	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20		40	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .40	5	35	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
29½	19⅝	DanaCp .84	9	154	25	24½	24½—	⅜
41	27½	Dartlnd .64b	8	211	33	32¼	32⅜—	⅜
41½	32¼	Dartlndpf 2		123	36⅜	36	36 —	⅜
60⅞	37⅝	Data Genl	26	45	45	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	21	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
68	50	Dayc pf 4.25		z30	67½	67½	67½—	⅛
35½	24⅝	DaytnHud 1	8	10	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
19⅝	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	212	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
79	70	DPLpf 7.37		z150	79	78½	79 +	1
124	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z290	124½	123	123	
34½	29⅝	Deere 1.10	7	732	30	29	29⅝—	⅜
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	76	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	158	13½	13	13⅛—	⅛
45⅝	36⅝	DeltaAir .70	11	141	38⅛	37⅞	38	
7⅝	3¼	Deltona Crp		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
23½	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	7	35	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	1
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	10	48	20¼	20	20⅛	
34⅝	27½	Dentsply .80	15	56	32	31⅝	31⅝	⅛
25⅝	15⅞	Deseret .40	14	35	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	1
11⅞	5⅛	DeSoto .60	9	34	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	
15⅜	13	DetEdls 1.45	11	487	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
64⅛	55	DetE pf 5.50		2	62¼	61¾	62¼+	⅛
95½	82½	DetE pf 9.32		z420	95⅞	94⅞	95 +	⅛
88	66	DetE pf 7.68		z520	80⅛	78⅜	80 +	⅜
77¼	64	DetE pf 7.45		z50	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝—	
76⅛	64	DetE pf 7.36		z450	76⅝	76	76⅝+	⅛
27⅜	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		10	27½	27⅜	27½	
27⅝	24⅝	DeE pfB2.75		13	27⅜	27½	27⅜+	⅛
24⅛	12⅝	Dexter .60	9	25	21⅞	21⅛	21½—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio .05e	9	26	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
13½	10⅝	DiGior pf .88		z10	11	11	11	
13⅝	9	DialFlnl .65	6	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
42½	33⅜	Diamlnt 2	8	39	36⅛	36	36	
22⅜	15⅜	DiamM 1.72f	4	206	19⅝	17⅜	18⅛—	1⅛
80	53⅜	DiamSh 1.80	9	197	66⅝	65⅝	65½—	⅛
36⅛	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		12	29⅝	29½	29¾	
11⅞	7	DickAB .40	10	19	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	98	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	26	587	154⅝	152	153 +	⅝
11½	7⅝	Dillngm .48	5	70	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
26⅞	22⅝	Dillngm pf 2		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
37½	28⅝	DillonCo 1.08b	13	1	32	32	32	
63	43⅝	Disney .12b	18	572	44⅝	43½	43⅝+	⅛
3⅛	15-16	Diversd Mtg		187	1	⅞	15-16	
17¾	11	DrPeppr .40	18	172	14⅝	14	14⅛—	⅜
45½	33½	DomeM .80a	13	15	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	½

(Continued on Page 10.)

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September, 1976

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1976

talian Austerity Plan Draws Fire

By Barth Healey

AN, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—A people are unhappy about talian government's austerity sn, but this has nothing to th higher gasoline prices or r vacations.

re is a consensus in both and industrial circles in economic capital of Italy the plan treats the symptnot the disease. Two keyals to separate interviews the adjective "cosmetic."

e government moves anced over the past 10 days included sharply higher est rates to make speculagainst the lira less attracoutright curbs on foreign ange trading, price increases oods sold by state firms to them pay their debts and back into the black and al pay curbs to lessen the dinary effects of these ines.

e government has also sworn lamp down on tax evaders currency smugglers. While the tax evaders might take longer to find, there have been several recent arrests at Italy's frontiers of travellers with unexplained funds with them.

Both Giuseppe Pellicano, president of the Lombardy region's industrial association, and Ennio Breschi, regional secretary of the Communist-influenced Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro cited several unsolved problems, however.

These include a continuing high cost of labor and, paradoxically, low net income for workers; low levels of productivity; high levels of company debts, and what both sides agree is the root cause of government deficits: A bloated, inefficient bureaucracy.

Mr. Pellicano said in an interview that a key point "is the cost of labor, taken by itself and as a factor of productivity."

He said that the ratio of labor cost increases to rises in productivity is 1.6 times higher in Italy than in France and West Germany, and double that of the United States. An average Italian worker puts in 1,500 hours a year, compared with 1,800 hours generally elsewhere in Europe.

Mr. Breschi, of the CGIL union, would not dispute these figures, but he notes that actual net income "in the pocket" is still lower in Italy than in many other industrialized countries. The gap between costs to employers and money in the workers' pockets is accounted for by very costly state-run social services.

He also argues that industrial working conditions are so poor, and sometimes dangerous, that an aversion to work is only natural. Following a recent accidental explosion at an Anic SpA refinery in Manfredonia, government health authorities found that 8 per cent of the workers had absorbed more than 1,000 gammas of arsenic: The "safe" level is 200 gammas.

Depending on category, charges for social services, mainly in the health sector, account for one-third to one-half of the labor bill.

The so-called service sector, both state and private, has grown rapidly, to number almost 3 million persons out of a work force of 20 million. Six years ago the figure was 6.8 million out of roughly the same work force.

The government has officially estimated that fixed industrial investment this year will be about 2 per cent lower than last year, which had already seen a drop of more than 12 per cent. The 2-per-cent estimate was made before the recent rise in the basic interest rate to a record 15 per cent, a move that seems sure to dampen investment enthusiasm further.

Stocks Slump

Meanwhile panicky sales sent stock prices plummeting another 2.5 per cent on the Milan market today as private investors showed disappointment over the austerity measures decided by the government and little confidence about future prospects of Italy's industry and economy.

Today's losses took the stock index to a low for the past 18 years and meant a price drop of more than 5 per cent in two sessions this week and of about 9 per cent in the past seven trading days.

Brokers noted that the stock slump could have been worse without massive defense interventions by the Bank of Italy and by some state banks.

The heavy stock sales this week originated in the government decision to increase to 50 from 30 per cent a special tax on dividends.

.K. Industrial Output Falls; id Reported Studied by EEC

ONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—ain's industrial production in ust was below that of July, government announced tomainly due to disputes in automobile industry.

e Central Statistical Offsaid the August all-industries nction index was 100.8 in ust, down 1 per cent from 8 in July. The seasonally usted index is based on 1970 als 100. In August 1975 the ex had been at 98.3.

ccording to the government's visional estimates, industrial put in the three months end-Aug. 31 was about 1.5 per t below that of the Marchay period. The government attributed some of this decline to changing holiday patterns at the beginning of the summer.

Compared with a year earlier, industrial output in the latest three-month period was nearly 2 per cent above year-earlier levels, the Central Statistical Office said.

The drop in August industrial production was somewhat of a surprise, as just a day earlier Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, in an economic debate in the House of Commons, had said: "The evidence since July suggests that the real economy is developing in line with our strategic objectives."

The government said in July it expected manufacturing output to rise at an annual rate of 8 per cent or more through the end of 1977. But the level of industrial activity, which has been flat at best over the past six months, makes achievement of these goals questionable. A Central Statistical Office spokesman said that "there doesn't appear to be a large element of growth in the latest statistics."

Automobile production in August was hit by strikes at British Leyland Ltd. and Ford Motor Co., Britain's two largest carmakers. Ford workers also received an extra week of holiday in August this year.

The production index for the motor industry alone plunged to 78 in August from 105 in July.

The all-industries index is made up of mining, construction and utilities output as well as manufacturing.

The index for manufacturing alone in August was 101.9, down 1.3 per cent from 103.2 in July. In August 1975 the manufacturing index had been 93.3.

EEC Aid Said Studied

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Common Market experts are studying ways to help Britain overcome its economic crisis, but officials here warn that EEC financial aid cannot be a soft option for a massive credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Although no concrete blueprints have been drawn up, the officials say privately that the British situation is being examined to see how the EEC can be associated with any international rescue effort for sterling and the economy.

The general feeling is that Britain's first goal should be to obtain the $3.9-billion standby credit from the IMF.

The officials said that even if conditions attached to the IMF aid are tough, any community financial package would similarly be conditional on Britain following specific economic guidelines set by the community.

Current Common Market financial support for Italy and Ireland, including an international loan raised on their behalf, is tied to their acceptance of targets set by the EEC for their budget and payments deficits.

The Commission is aware of Britain's present economic difficulties and this is why farm commissioner Pierre Lardinois did not press for a cut in community food subsidies to Britain, currently running at more than £1 million a day, they said.

Britain came under pressure from Mr. Lardinois and other EEC countries in Luxembourg last week to reduce the subsidies, but successfully warded off their effort.

ord Signs oxics Bill

ASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—resident Ford signed a law ay requiring the testing of mical products for public ty before they are offered sale.

e Toxic Substances Control long sought by environtalists, authorizes the Envimental Protection Agency to k or limit the marketing of chemical products judged to harmful and to ban or limit continued marketing of such stances.

he new law specifically bans B (polychlorinated biphenyls), class of industrial chemicals ed with serious ailments in oratory animals and recently ected by the EPA in human thers' milk.

he law authorizes the EPA to uire manufacturers to test all entially dangerous chemicals ore marketing them to determine their effects on health and environment.

he law also requires the nufacturers to notify the ncy at least 90 days before inning production of new mical substances and before rketing existing products for ificant new use.

requires the agency to halt nufacture or to limit it if there nsufficient safety data on the nical.

S. Cuts Estimate Corn, Soybean Crop

ASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reu-.—The Department of Agre today reduced its esate of 1976 corn production the soybean crop, based on 1 crop conditions.

e department estimated corn ut at 5,885,243,000 bushels, from 5,891,823,000 estimatn Sept. 1. The latest forecast ll above the record harvest 766,991,000 bushels in 1975.

soybeans, estimated output ,249,713,000 bushels, down 1,274,263,000 on Sept. 1 and than the 1,521,370,000 bushharvested in 1975.

Retail Sales Rise Per Cent in Month

SHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reu-.—U.S. retail sales rose by r cent in September to a ally adjusted $54.59 billion a downward revised $54.53 in August, the Commerce tment reported today.

s was 10 per cent above the billion level recorded in mber, 1975. The Commerce tment originally reported ugust total at $55.03 billion. ail sales less the automotive rose to $44.19 billion from billion.

Merger Activity

ICAGO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—ger announcements in the nine months of 1976 totaled up 3 per cent from the announcements in the same last year, merger interries W.T. Grimm & Co. ts.

Preserving a U.K. Art Form

How a Yank Saved Aston Martin

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Eighteen months ago, obits were written for Aston Martin, the proud British car company long a symbol of automotive excellence and known worldwide as the maker of James Bond's innovative arsenal on wheels.

Peter Sprague, a young American millionaire and the owner of a 1962 Aston Martin, read about the company's collapse—"another symbol of the decline of Britain"—and wondered if he could help. Mr. Sprague, who was planning a trip to London on an unrelated matter, inquired about the company of a British friend.

Somehow the press heard about Mr. Sprague's casual interest. "It was reported all day on the BBC and one newspaper ran a four-inch headline proclaiming, 'American flying the Atlantic Ocean to save Aston Martin.'"

"I didn't really intend to buy Aston Martin, but I got trapped by the press," Mr. Sprague said in a recent interview. "I couldn't just go away, so I stayed around to see if it could be done. I couldn't find a rational explanation why the damn thing couldn't be done."

With the financial and moral support of George Mindon, a Toronto restaurateur and also an Aston Martin afficionado, Mr. Sprague set out to live up to his headlines. With two English partners, Denis Falther and Alan Curtis, they bailed Aston Martin out of bankruptcy.

Today the company is back in business at its Newport Pagnell plant producing six cars a week—all handmade. Its newest model, a four-door Lagonda, recently went on display. Price tag, $45,000. "It's turned out to be a reasonable investment, though it wasn't meant to be," Mr. Sprague said.

Mr. Sprague, 37, is best known in the United States as the chairman of National Semiconductor. At 25 and just out of graduate school, he purchased the Boston company—$3 million in sales at the time and in receivership—and turned it into a $400-million-a-year enterprise.

More recently, Mr. Sprague took over Advent Corp., makers of large-screen television sets. Under his direction, Advent, which had lost $2 million the year Mr. Sprague stepped in, has become profitable and is test-marketing six-foot diagonal screens, selling for around $2,400, for the home.

Although National Semiconductor "pays the bills," it is the rescue of Aston Martin that gives Mr. Sprague his greatest thrill. "There were an awful lot of people pulling for us, a lot of people who don't care about $35,000 cars or couldn't afford to buy one," said Mr. Sprague of the British response to an American's involvement in one of its prized companies.

Mr. Sprague sees a bright future for the company, provided they can survive various government laws regarding safety and pollution: "When you make only 50 Lagondas and have to run one of them into a brick wall (for a bumper test), it is very painful, financially, emotionally and physically. I could be legislated out of business in four or five years. I can pass anybody's test, but I can't afford to keep passing everybody's test," he says.

Mr. Sprague credits the small, proud work force of about 230 at the Newport Pagnell factory for getting the high-performance sports cars rolling again. Every car produced by Aston Martin is built at one plant by hand from the ground up.

"The fun part of this business," Mr. Sprague said, "is building limited editions—high quality, innovative cars that . . . would be built in small predetermined numbers. Aston Martin clearly is an anachronism. We are preserving an art form."

Causes Less Overall Demand

U.S. Spending Shortfall Seen Hitting Upturn

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—The U.S. government has found itself unable to spend money this year as rapidly as it had planned, and many economists are beginning to think that this shortfall in federal spending is a major reason why the economic recovery shows signs of weakening.

The government's experts do not understand exactly why spending is so far below what was expected.

In the six-month period from January through June, the amount by which spending fell short of the original estimate was $7.5 billion, or 2 per cent of the total budget. For the period from July through September, the underspending, or overestimate, was proportionately much greater.

All the figures for this period are not yet in, but officials of the Office of Management and Budget believe that total spending for the July-September quarter will be from $5 billion to $8 billion lower than the $103 billion they had expected as recently as July. This would be a shortfall of nearly 8 per cent, if the $8-billion figure proved to be the correct one.

Impact on Economy

The impact on the economy of lower-than-anticipated levels of federal spending is a matter on which most economists agree: Less government spending than was anticipated means less overall demand in the economy than anticipated. This, in turn, means that the overall expansion in the economy was less than it would have been if the estimates had been realized.

Thus, many economists see the shortfall in government outlays as at least a partial explanation for what appears to be a slowdown, recently, in the pace of the business recovery. A major symptom of this slowdown has been a rise in the unemployment rate this summer and fall to around 7.8 per cent, after a decline to 7.5 per cent or less in the spring.

There is little agreement, even within the government, concerning what—if anything—should be done about the unexpected shortfall in government spending. The reason is that no one knows exactly why it is happening, and different reasons would dictate different remedies.

The Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers and the Pentagon (which accounts for about half of the shortfall) are trying to figure out what happened, so they can decide what, if anything, their response should be.

The attempt to determine the reasons for the failure to spend as much as expected has been going on for only a few weeks, although the shortfall had been first identified last spring.

The reason for the delay is that, until recently, almost everyone in the government thought they knew why the shortfall was occurring. They learned only a few weeks ago that their theory was wrong.

The now-discarded theory was that the shortfall was a result of a change in the government's fiscal year. Traditionally, the fiscal year ended June 30 and consequently all government agencies signed contracts and intended to spend all their appropriated funds before that date, so no appropriations would go unused.

This year, the government made a permanent shift in its bookkeeping year and when the usual bulge in contract-letting and spending failed to occur in May and June, the theory was that the bulge would show up in August and September—before the start of the new fiscal year which henceforth will be Oct. 1.

The expected bulge did not occur in August, however, and appears not to have occurred in September, either, although the September figures are incomplete. Government officials are thus looking for another explanation.

French Protest to OECD On Wage Inequality Study

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—The French government formally protested today to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development against a recent study saying France had the greatest inequality in distribution of incomes among the major industrialized nations.

The affair is considered "very serious," President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's office said in an unusually strong statement.

The protest attacked the "heterogeneous sources" used in the study as leading to incorrect conclusions, and the statement protested the "lack of scientific rigor" in the study. The formal protest claimed that data used for various countries were different and therefore not comparable.

It noted that the study by British economist Malcolm Sawyer, published by the OECD last month, was labeled as "in no way reflecting the position of the OECD secretariat," and claimed this showed that the OECD was "fully conscious of the fragility of the study."

The French note said the disclaimer had not been sufficient to stop commentaries attributing it to the OECD, that the OECD should have issued denials, and demanded such a statement.

The OECD issued a three-line statement later today noting the study did not reflect the secretariat's views.

EEC Trade Deficit Widens

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—The deficit in the European Economic Community's external trade balance widened to 7.885 billion units of account (one UA equals $1.24) in the first half of 1976 from a deficit of 577 million UA in the year-earlier period, figures published by the EEC statistics office showed today.

First-half imports rose 19.8 per cent to 68.024 billion UA from 56.781 billion a year ago, while exports climbed only 7 per cent to 60.139 billion from 56.204 billion UA.

In trade within the community, exports expanded 23.4 per cent to 66.208 billion UA while imports rose 22.2 per cent to 68.024 billion UA, the statistics showed.

Higher import and export figures for the first six months of 1976 showed that the uptrend in trade, already discernible during 1975, continued into 1976, the office said. It pointed to a higher expansion in internal EEC trade than in the community's external trade.

The office's detailed figures showed growing EEC trade deficits with the United States, Japan and the oil-producing countries; declines in the year-earlier surpluses with East Bloc countries, and a slightly higher surplus with countries belonging to the European Free Trade Area.

Oil Output Rise Seen

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co. said today that its North Sea Forties field production will be 500,000 barrels a day by the end of 1977, some 100,000 barrels a day more than the peak production originally projected for the field.

N.Y. Plunge Continues, Dow Hits 9-Month Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (IHT).—The nearly three-week-old hammering of the stock market continued today as Wall Street worried about the slowdown in the U.S. economy and how it might affect the profitability of major corporations.

"The main problem in the investment arena is that the economic pause is longer and perhaps a little deeper than had been anticipated a few months ago," said one analyst.

But the market also appears to be plagued by several other factors, including the uncertainty connected with the November presidential election and recent reports that oil-exporting nations will press for higher prices later in the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at its lowest point in almost nine months, down 8.47 to 932.35.

Volume was 18.21 million shares compared with 14.6 million yesterday, and decliners outpaced advances by about 985 to about 390.

The market opened slightly higher but early bargain-hunting quickly faded. By midmorning stocks were on the downside, as investors stepped aside for fear of another rout, brokers say.

Teledyne fell 6 3/4 to 64 1/4 after having dropped 3 1/2 yesterday, when it was sued over alleged deceit in a tender offer for its own shares.

General Motors lost 2 to 69 3/4, IBM 6 7/8 to 271 3/8, Xerox 1 to 60 5/8, Abbott Laboratories 1 3/8 to 51 7/8, Hewlett-Packard 1 5/8 to 87 1/2, Texas Instruments 1 3/8 to 107 1/2, Koppers 1 3/4 to 43 3/4, International Nickel 1 1/4 to 30 1/2, and Sperry Rand 1 to 45 1/4.

Owens-Illinois eased 1/4 to 51 a day after coming in with reduced profits.

Universal Leaf Tobacco, which rejected a proposed take-over bid by Congoleum Corp., traded to 26 3/8, up 3 5/8. Congoleum closed at 13 1/8, off 1/2.

Control Data, which reported higher earnings, rose 1/4 to 22 7/8.

Merrill Lynch was up 1/8 at 23 1/2, Diamond M Drilling closed at 18 3/4, off 7/8, Meredith Corp. ended the day up 5/8 at 15 1/8 and E-System Inc was up 2 1/2 at 40 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.78 at 97.96.

The most active stock was STP Corp., which gained 1.8 to 11 1/4 on a volume of 72,200 shares.

Soybean futures declined sharply again on the Chicago Board of Trade but wheat prices were strong.

Soybeans were down as much as 14 cents a bushel, although the most distant and very lightly traded November 1977 delivery was down the limit of 20 cents a bushel.

Soybean meal was down about $2 a ton while soy oil lost nearly 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound. Corn futures were irregular at the final bell while oats were down 1 1/4.

Gulf Oil Dividend Up

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Gulf Oil Corp. directors voted to increase the quarterly dividend to 45 cents a share from 42 1/2 cents, payable Dec. 10 to shareholders of record Nov. 5. The company gave no reason for the increase.

Burmah Oil Co. Reports Its Loss Narrows in Half

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—Burmah Oil Co. today reported a net loss for the first half of £3.46 million, compared with a year-earlier net loss of £6.12 million.

Before extraordinary credits, Burmah's first-half post-tax loss was £13.46 million compared with a post-tax loss of £11.75 million a year earlier.

Turnover net of duties was £401.8 million versus £443.9 million.

The pretax loss was £14.96 million versus £2.83 million a year earlier.

Burmah said the first-half loss from its tanker operations was £24.76 million compared with a loss of £17.5 million a year earlier.

Burmah said no provision has been included in the first-half results for future losses likely to arise from the long-term shipping commitments of its Burmah Oil Tankers unit.

The company said that at this time it was not possible to give any indication of the trading results for all 1976.

Burmah said first-half results do not include Burmah Oil & Gas Co. and Burmah Oil Development Inc., sold with effect from Jan. 1 to R. J. Reynolds Inc., of the United States.

If the results of these units are excluded from the 1975 figures the trading profit of £44.6 million would have been reduced to about £18 million.

EEC-Japan Steel Pact Harms U.S., Firms Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The American Iron and Steel Institute filed a formal complaint to the U.S. special trade representative's office today that a steel import agreement between the European Economic Community and Japan places an undue burden on U.S. industry.

The complaint charged that Japan agreed to limit its exports of certain steel products to the EEC.

The U.S. steelmakers contended that this agreement impairs "the value of trade commitments made to the United States" and "diverts significant quantities of Japanese steel exports to the United States."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Abbott Laboratories

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	270.8	237.4
Profits	21.9	16.6
Per Share	0.76	0.60
Nine Months		
Revenue	797.8	683.8
Profits	62.9	47.9
Per Share	2.24	1.74

Control Data

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	329.1	310.2
Profits	14.6	8.8
Per Share	0.87	0.53
Nine Months		
Revenue	970.8	891.6
Profits	35.5	28.2
Per Share	2.12	1.73

Dana Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	404.0	270.0
Profits	24.9	13.9
Per Share	0.85	0.48
Year		
Revenue	1,440.0	1,140.0
Profits	89.2	62.2
Per Share	3.05	2.13

International Paper Co.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	884.0	756.6
Profits	58.8	49.3
Per Share	1.29	1.11
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,656.9	2,343.9
Profits	205.9	143.4
Per Share	4.59	3.24

Mellon National

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Profits A	16.9	16.5
Per Share A	1.72	1.69
Profits B	16.7	15.7
Per Share B	1.71	1.60
Nine Months		
Profits A	47.2	51.0
Per Share A	4.82	5.21
Profits B	45.9	49.4
Per Share B	4.68	5.04

A—Before Securities Transactions
B—After Securities Transactions

Merrill Lynch

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	256.8	208.3
Profits	17.0	9.9
Per Share	0.49	0.28

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KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUKKOS REGION
—KSAR EL KEBIR—
SOLICITATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 11/76.

The department Head of the Agricultural Development Bureau of the Loukkos region will receive, until the 17th Kaada 1396 (November 9, 1976), 12 a.m., at the latest, bids for the construction of eight storage basins for the irrigation of the R'MEL area (15,000 ha.).
Tender files may be withdrawn at the head office of the ORMVAL, Ksar El Kebir, against payment of 500 DH (FIVE HUNDRED DIRHAMS).
To visit the above area, contractors are invited to contact the head office of the ORMVAL at least one week in advance.

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Security Pacific National Bank • Shawmut Bank of Boston, N.A.
The Toronto Dominion Bank • United California Bank
United Bank of Denver • United States National Bank of Oregon



September 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 12—Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from Page 8.)						
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	10	112	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21¾	17¾	Donnelly .68	11	318	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
19½	12¼	DorOliv .20e	5	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅜	6⅝	Cs sey .48	6	5	10	10	10 —	⅛
35⅝	33⅞	Dove Cp .93	11	103	35½	34	34½—	1½
51⅛	37⅞	Dow Ch 1	12	2210	41	40	40⅞+	⅛
31½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	16	9	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜+	½
25	19¾	Dravo .95	8	5	20½	20⅜	20⅜—	⅜
41	31½	Dresser .80	10	430	41	40¼	40⅞+	½
17⅝	14	DrexBd 1.44		15	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
141¼	117¾	duPont 4.25e	12	453	119⅝	118	118⅞+	¾
64½	57	duPnt pf4.50		11	62¼	62⅛	62¼+	⅛
22¼	14⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	654	21⅜	21½	21½—	⅛
88	76	Duke pf 8.75		4	87	86½	86½—	½
99⅞	88	Duke pf 8.70		z40	98½	98	98½—	1½
[illegible]	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z61	94	93	94 +	1
92½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z53	89	89	89 —	1½
31	27⅜	Duke pf 2.69		11	29⅝	29¾	29¾—	⅛
33¾	24½	DunBrd 1.05	16	44	27⅝	27	27½—	⅛
21¼	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	87	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
25¼	21½	DuqL14pf 2		z610	25	24	24½—	¾
26½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z330	25¾	25¼	25½	
30	25⅜	DuqL pf 2.75		z2290	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
87½	73	Duqn pf 7.20		z150	85	84	85	
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	6	16	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
		E						
19½	13½	EG&G .18	14	53	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16⅞	12½	ELT .07e	10	4	11	10¾	11	
5⅜	2⅜	EMILt .19e	9	132	3⅛	3	3	
43¾	27⅛	ESystm 1.40b	17	132	43⅜	37⅜	42⅞+	2½
37½	25½	Eag'eP 1.16	8	13	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
22⅞	16⅝	EascoCp .60	7	133	21¼	19⅞	20	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	EastAir Lin		1250	7⅜	7	7 —	⅜
27¼	22½	EastGsF .80	8	255	24¾	24	24⅜+	¼
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	¼
120⅝	85⅝	EasKd 1.56a	21	1112	87¼	85⅝	85⅞—	⅞
43⅜	29⅛	Eaton 1.80	11	75	40	39⅜	39⅞	
27½	21¼	Ech.in .43	13	5	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
30	21¾	Eck dJk .36	15	89	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
22¾	17½	EckdNC .32	12	4	21	20¾	20¾—	⅛
15	12½	Eckrd wi			14½	14½	14½—	⅜
51¾	45⅛	Ed'sBro 1.72	8	3	51⅜	51½	51½—	¼
2.⅞	9⅝	Edw ds .50	4	15	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
15¾	11⅜	E Paso 1.10	7	252	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
5⅞	2	Elect Assoc	9	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	11⅞	ECS .60	14	85	15⅜	15⅛	15½—	
3⅞	1⅛	E Mem Mg	1	59	3¼	3	3¼	
13¼	5	E'MM pf 1k		7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅞	4⅛	E lxir Ind	7	43	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
31¼	25⅜	EltraCp 1.16	7	542	26⅞	26¼	26½—	⅜
41½	34	EmerEl .80	18	101	35⅜	35¼	35½—	⅜
51⅞	31⅜	Emery 1.20	19	171	33⅜	32⅞	33½+	1⅜
15	6⅝	Emeryln .40	12	21	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	7	172	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	⅝
15¾	13½	EmpDE 1.35	11	13	15⅜	15	15 —	⅛
12½	9⅜	EmpD's pf.92		z550	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
16	11	EmpGas [illegible]	7	x1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
37⅜	24⅞	EnglhcM 1	8	275	30⅜	30	30⅛—	⅜
8	5¼	Enn'sB .22	5	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27¾	21⅜	Ensrch 1.72	9	875	25	24⅜	25	
3⅙	5 32	Ens ch rt		1793	5-32	9-64	5-32	
112	105⅛	Ens pf 10.32		y73	108½	108½	108½—	⅛
25¾	21¾	Enlex 1.20	8	17	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
37⅛	17⅝	Envirtec 2e	11	73	30⅜	30¼	30⅜—	⅛
29	21⅜	Equifax 2	9	4	25½	25½	25½	
11⅝	9⅛	Equimrk .68	7	7	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
33⅝	29½	EquiGs 2.60	6	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
23⅛	17¾	EqutLf 2.29e	12	35	22⅜	22⅛	22⅞+	⅜
42	[illegible]	Esmark 1.76	7	273	33⅜	33⅛	[illegible]	⅜
8½	4½	Esquire .16	35	10	6	6	6	
13	5⅝	Esterline .36	7	21	7⅛	7	7	
49⅛	29½	Ethyl 1.50	5	56	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	
11⅜	5	EvansPd .40	8	552	10½	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
22⅜	14⅛	ExCe O 1.10	8	157	22	21⅜	21⅞+	⅛
21	18	Exc sr 1.76e		26	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	⅛
55⅞	50	Exxon .73i	9	1047	53⅜	52⅜	52¾—	⅛
		F						
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	12	237	22⅛	21¾	21⅞—	1
39¾	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		12	34½	33½	33½—	½
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	8	113	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	FabriCtr .12	5	22	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Estrp	11	104	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
55¼	36⅛	FairCam .60	37	274	48⅜	47⅛	47¼—	⅜
11¾	6⅛	FairInd .30	10	21	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	7	23	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13¼	5	Farah Mfg		28	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		120	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	9	23½	23⅜	23⅜—	⅜
25	17⅞	FedMog 1.20a	12	56	21¾	21½	21½—	¼
17	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	473	16⅜	16	16¼—	⅛
19⅝	17	FedPaBd .90	4	160	17½	17½	17½	
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
15½	10¼	FSignl .60a	5	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	13	181	44⅝	44⅜	44¾	
35	27¾	Ferro 1.10		2	31	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
17¼	8⅛	Fib ebd Cp		67	11⅞	11½	11½	⅜
5⅞	3⅛	FidFin .20e	5	67	4⅜	4½	4⅜—	⅛
37⅞	26	F delUn 2.40	8	5	29¾	29½	29¾+	¼
22⅞	15	Fie dcrMll 1	5	18	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	80	15	14¾	15 +	½
15⅞	9½	FinlFed .40	5	73	14¾	14¼	14⅝+	⅜
25	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	131	22⅛	21½	21⅝—	¼
17¼	12⅜	FstChar .61t	8	141	16⅝	16⅜	16¼—	⅛
23¾	16½	FstChic .96	7	82	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
45½	32¾	FstInBn 1.20	11	215	38	37½	37⅝	
14¼	8½	FstM'ss .36	8	392	11⅞	10⅝	11⅜—	½
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	45	24½	24	24⅜+	¼
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	24	104	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		51	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnRl 1	14	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	7	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
23⅝	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13	¾	FishFds .40	6	45	10½	10¼	10¼	
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .28	6	51	13⅛	12⅞	12¾	
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	15	74	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	7	1	14¼	14	14	
13½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	23	85	11⅜	11	11 —	¼
20¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	20	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
61¾	50¾	Flin pfA 4.50		z50	58¼	58¼	58¼+	¼
24⅞	16¾	FlaE Coast	9	10	19	18⅝	19 +	⅜
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	34	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
28⅞	20¾	FlaPwL 1.56	8	332	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝—	½
30⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	7	56	29¼	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
29¾	19½	FlaStl 1.50	12	7	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	¼
45½	30	FluorCp .40	10	104	36⅞	35¼	36⅛—	½
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		28	5	4⅞	4⅞	
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	36	14	13¼	13¼—	⅞
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	641	56¼	55⅝	56	
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	6	99	14⅛	14	14	
29⅞	23⅛	FMK pf 1.80		24	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	¼
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		25	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	30	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛+	¼
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	25	31	30½	30½—	½
47⅞	27½	Foxboro 1	10	14	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	
39¾	23¼	FrnklnM .70	12	75	32	31½	31½	
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	70	29	28¼	28¾+	¼
17⅞	7¾	Frigtrnc .10e	20	54	13½	13¼	13½	
29	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	7	69	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	
9⅝	4½	FuquaInd .08e		80	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	¼
		G						
17⅞	10⅝	GAFCp .40	8	95	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
22⅝	15⅞	GAFpf 1.70		10	20¼	20¼	20¼	
32⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	34	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		5	41½	40⅝	40½—	1¼
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	24	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	¼
8¼	4⅛	GFBusn .32	9	6	5½	5½	5½	
7½	5⅝	Gable Ind		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29½	21⅜	GamSk 1.40	5	6	24	23¾	23¾—	¼
37¼	19¾	GamS pf1.60		2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
32¼	20¼	GamS pf1.75		12	30	29¾	30 +	¼
40¼	32¼	Gannett 1	19	50	37	36⅝	36½—	¼
14	6½	GapStrs .10e	7	29	7	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
31	19⅝	GardDen .76	15	513	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
14⅞	13⅛	GarflnK 1.04	6	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
13¾	12¼	GasSvc 1.20	10	14	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Gateway In	4	11	6	5⅞	6	
29⅛	17	Gearhrt .28	11	54	24⅛	23¾	24 —	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		11	14⅝	14¾	14¾—	¼
15½	12¾	Gemln 1.20a		6	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
45¼	37¾	GenAmOil 1	12	124	39⅝	39⅛	39½+	¼
11	8⅛	GenBarc .80		11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
13⅞	9⅜	GnCable .72	8	62	10¼	10	10⅛	
25½	17	GCinma .28	7	26	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Gen Develpt	4	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
55	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	110	49⅝	49	49 —	¼
58⅞	46	GenEl 1.80	13	1771	51⅞	50¾	51⅛—	½
35⅞	24⅞	GnFood 1.50	9	199	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝—	½
20⅛	15⅝	G-Gth 1.34e	18	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19⅜	8½	GenInst .22i	17	249	16⅝	15	15⅝—	⅜
35⅝	27⅝	GnInstr pf 3		1	35	35	35 —	¼
21	14½	GenMed .30	9	6	14⅝	14¾	14⅝—	⅛
34½	24⅝	GenMills .76	14	316	31⅜	30½	30⅝—	⅜
73⅞	57⅝	GnMot 3.15e	8	2117	72	69¾	69¾—	2
51½	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		6	53¼	53	53¼+	¼
73¼	65	GnMot5pf 5		17	71½	71⅛	71⅛+	⅜
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	14	77	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅝	15⅝	G PubUt 1.48	10	201	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
11⅛	7¾	GenRefr .40	5	11		7⅞	8 +	⅛
55⅞	34¼	GnSignal .84	14	58	52⅛	51	51 —	1⅛
5¾	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	24	4½	4½	4½	
30⅝	23⅝	GTelEl 2	9	449	29	28½	28⅞+	⅛
23⅛	25½	GTIEl pf2.48		32	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
16	14	GTFl pf 1.25		z50	14¾	14¾	14¾	
15½	14¼	GTFl pf 1.30		z210	15½	15	15½	
26½	18	GTire 1.10b	5	254	23⅝	23¼	23⅜—	⅜
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc	5	104	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅜
41⅝	34½	GenuPts .76	19	17	37⅛	36⅞	37 —	¼
34½	30	GaPacif .80	17	332	33⅝	33⅛	33¼—	¼
27¼	26⅝	GaPw pf2.52		45	27	26⅞	26⅞+	¼
29	25	GaPw pf2.75		23	28¾	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
[illegible]	69	GaPw pf7.80		z160	85	84	85 +	¼
83½	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z50	81	81	81 +	½
25⅝	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	53	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅜
194½	152	GettyOil 2e	13	121	189	187¾	189 —	½
18	16¼	GetIO pf1.20		16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅞	9⅛	GiantPC .60	7	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	163	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	9	31	8⅝	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
38⅞	27½	Gillette 1.50	10	934	27⅞	27	27⅛—	⅛
18	8⅛	Ginos Inc	5	69	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅝	6¼	GleasW .18e		19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
11¼	6¼	Global Mar		74	7	6⅞	6⅞	
20⅛	17¼	GlobeUn 1	4	23	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
[illegible]	11½	GoldWt Fin	6	15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
20⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		69	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
29½	18	Goodrh 1.12	16	95	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	11	393	22⅝	22	22 —	½
16¼	9¾	GorJwlA .32	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
26⅜	22	Gould 1	8	215	24⅝	23¾	23¾	
29	19¼	Gould pf1.35		8	26⅛	25½	25½	⅜
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	8	175	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜—	¼
34⅛	24⅝	Grainger .36	19	31	31¾	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
18⅞	12⅞	GrandUn 1	6	8	17½	17¼	17¼—	¼
17⅜	12½	Granitvl .80	4	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
19⅞	13½	GrayDrg .40	5	24	15¾	15½	15⅝—	¼
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	22	60	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	11	22⅝	22½	22½	
17⅛	14⅛	GtNolr 1.25e	12	3	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
34¼	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	196	29¾	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
20⅞	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	10	1095	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
31⅞	17¾	GtWest Unit	2	43	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
23¼	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		10	17⅝	17⅝	17½+	⅛
18¼	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	23	23	17¾	17¼	17½+	⅛
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	340	14½	14¼	14¼	
3⅜	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		156	2⅛	2	2	
3¼	1¼	Grolier Inc		71	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	30	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
17⅛	9⅝	GuardIn .30	9	7	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
3½	1	Guard Mtg		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅞	15⅝	GulfWstn .60	4	1864	16½	16⅛	16⅜—	¼
8½	5⅝	GlfWind wt		543	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
102¾	76	GlfWpf 3.87		2	78⅛	73	78 —	4
47½	35¼	GlfW pf 2.50		275	36½	36⅛	36½—	¼
12⅞	7½	GlfLfHld .60	7	61	11	10⅝	10¾	
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		64	1½	1¼	1¼—	¼
28⅜	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	881	26¾	26¼	26⅜—	¼
21⅜	13½	GulfResrc 1	6	86	14⅞	14½	14½—	¼
25¾	18	GfR pfB 1.30		2	19¾	19¼	19¼—	!
21⅛	20⅝	GlfR pfc1.60		21	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
15⅛	11¾	GlfStUt 1.12	9	116	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	54	54	54	1½
62	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z20	61½	61½	61½+	1
6⅞	3½	Gulton Ind	7	80	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
		H						
7⅛	3¼	HMW Ind	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
20¼	14¾	HallFB .66	12	21	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
17½	13¾	HallPrt .80a	7	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
69⅝	48¼	Hallbrtn .56	15	255	66⅝	65⅛	65⅝—	⅛
23⅞	16¼	HamrIP 1.20	6	23	20½	20¼	20¼	
6¾	3¾	Hammond	11	50	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
18¼	15¾	HanJSec 1.47e		19	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
22¼	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		11	22	21¾	21¾—	¼
7¾	4⅝	Handlmn .20	9	92	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	78	20⅛	20	20	
60½	43¾	Hanna 1.60	10	8	50	49½	50 —	½
30½	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	12	27	26¾	26¾	
9½	6⅝	Hardees	9	10	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
22⅞	14	Harnishf .80	5	207	15⅛	14½	14⅝—	½
14⅝	12	Harrah .30a	8	22	13⅝	13½	13½—	¼
38¼	32½	HarrBk 1.50	6	96	32¼	32¼	32¼—	¼
55½	35¾	Harris 1.40	11	69	49⅝	48	48 —	⅛
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	21	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
14½	8¾	HartSMx .60	8	37	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
25¾	17⅛	HarteHk .45	10	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
17⅞	15⅞	HattSe 1.44a	23	6	17	17	17 —	¼
24	20	HawlEl 1.76	8	17	22	21¾	22 +	⅛
16¾	11¾	HayesAlb 1b	7	8	16½	16⅛	16½	
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	4	9	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Hecks .12	7	4	7⅛	7	7	
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30f	223	94	11¾	11	11⅛	
16½	9	HellmBr .60	6	33	14⅞	14¾	14¾—	⅛
31⅞	31	HeinzHJ 1.08	9	26	31¾	31½	31½+	¼
32	27½	Heinz pf1.70		12	27¾	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	6	43	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
29⅝	19⅝	HellerInt .92	8	16	20	19¾	19¾	
45½	30¼	HelmerP .35	10	34	43⅛	41½	41½—	1¾
2¼	1¼	Hemisp Cap		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8	6⅝	HemInc .66e		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
38	27	Hercules .80	17	124	27½	27⅛	27¼—	⅜
27½	18½	HershyFd 1	6	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	½
23⅝	9	Hesston		29	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
25½	15	Hestn pf1.60		17	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
59¼	46	Heublin 1.20	14	220	47	46½	47 +	⅜
117⅜	84	HewltPk .30	30	354	89⅛	87	87½—	1⅝
7⅝	4½	High Voltg	16	99	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
24	17½	Hillenbd .78		8	19⅝	19½	19½	
20⅝	15	HiltonHtl .70	9	179	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜
29	20¾	Hobart .92	11	2	21⅝	21½	21½	
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .90	8	105	19⅝	19	19	
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .12e	6	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
20	11	HolDay .40	10	482	11⅛	10¾	10¾—	⅜
30	21	HildyA 1.70t		7	20⅝	21¾	20¾—	⅛
45⅜	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	10	36	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
44⅛	24⅝	Homestk 1a	16	81	31½	31	31 —	⅜
56½	32⅝	Honywll 1.60	11	447	43¼	42⅛	42¼—	⅞
24½	19⅛	HoovBB 1	6	9	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
3¾	1⅛	Horizon Cp		19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
16¼	11⅝	HospAff .24b	7	102	14	13¾	14 +	⅜
25½	20⅝	HospCpA .32	9	143	23¼	22⅞	23 —	⅛
16	8¼	HostIntl .40		34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
17¾	10¼	Houdail .90	6	49	16¼	15¾	16⅛—	⅛
27	23½	Houdpf 2.25		1	25	25	25	
16⅛	11½	HougMif .72	7	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
13⅜	7⅞	HousFab .28	7	96	7¾	7½	7⅝	
21⅝	15¼	HoushF 1.28	7	552	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
47½	35½	HouF pf2.37		7	44	44	44	
37	29¾	HouF pf2.50		33	35⅜	35	35¼+	⅜
28⅞	20¼	HousLP 1.76	8	216	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
34⅝	20¾	HousNG .60	11	217	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	
17⅝	9⅝	Hob ohn .28	8	438	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		20	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
22⅝	14⅞	HudsnA .80	22	8	16⅞	16	16 —	1⅛
22	14⅞	HudsnB .80	23	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
52½	37⅜	HughsTT .40	14	44	47½	47¼	47¼—	⅜
19⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	9	31	14	13⅞	14	
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	16	87	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	⅝
25⅜	12⅜	HuttnEF .60	4	50	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Huyck .60	13	24	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
15	8⅝	Hydromt .36	4	25	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		I						
27⅜	16⅝	IClnds 1.40	6	45	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
42⅞	33⅝	ICInd pf3.50		5	41	40¾	40¾—	⅛
94	75	IClnds pf 6		1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
5⅜	3	ICN Pharm	16	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅛	1⅜	IDS Rlty		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
46¾	34½	INACp 2.20	14	x389	42	39	39⅛—	3⅜
19⅝	16⅝	INAIn 1.59a		6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	16⅝	INAIn 1.59a		6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
[illegible]	9⅝	IUIntl .90	7	363	11½	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
35	26¼	IUInt A		3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
30	25	IdahoP 2.36	10	38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23⅝	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	41	20	19⅝	19⅝—	
80½	58	Ideal pf4.75		2	66¼	66¼	66¼+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	5	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
27⅞	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	59	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	
50½	46½	IlPow pf4.12		z210	49¼	49¼	49¼—	
45⅝	41	IlPow pf3.78		z4500	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	
54	50	IlPow pf4.47		z600	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	
39	27	ITW .55	16	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	
16⅞	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37	25⅝	INCO 1.40a	15	161	31⅜	30½	30½—	1⅛
7⅝	4⅝	IncmCap .80e		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
91	76½	IndiM pf8.68		z10	90	90	90 —	1
114	102	IndiM pf 12		z30	113	113	113	
25	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	7	18	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜—	
20⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	30	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	
41½	77	InPL pf 6.25		25	83½	83½	83½—	
17⅝	12½	IndjNat 1.20	9	94	15½	15¼	15½	
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	27	102	12	11⅝	11⅝—	
95½	70	IngerR 2.60	12	257	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛—	
57½	44½	IngR pf2.35		38	47¼	46⅞	47 +	
34	24½	Inland Con 1	7	15	26½	26½	26½	
58⅝	41	InldStl 2.60	11	64	49⅞	49	49⅛	
14	7¾	Inmont .50	5	51	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛—	
19⅝	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	96	13	12⅞	12⅞—	
17½	12½	Insil pfA1.25		32	16	16	16 —	
31¼	20⅝	InspCop .35e		28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜—	
9⅝	7	Integon	32	6	16	8½	8⅜	
48⅞	38⅝	Interco 1.66	8	77	42¼	40⅞	40⅞—	1⅜
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	57	34½	34⅝	34⅝—	
289¼	223¾	IBM 9	18	1163	279½	271	271⅞—	6⅝
28⅝	21½	IntFlavF .36	23	314	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞+	
32½	22⅞	IntHarv 1.70	9	513	25½	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
42¾	32¼	IntMinC 2.40	5	130	37⅜	36⅞	37	
48⅛	45	IntMinr pf 4		2	45½	45	45 —	½
14⅛	6½	IntMng .25e	6	62	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
18⅜	16⅝	IntMultf .85	7	27	17	16½	16¾—	
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	10	1148	68¼	65⅝	65⅝—	2⅝
6	5⅝	IntRectif .20		38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33⅝	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	2541	30⅝	30¼	30⅜—	
62¼	44	IntTT pfH 4		17	60¼	60	60¼—	
58⅝	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		97	55	54⅛	54⅝—	1⅛
57¼	41¾	IntTT pfK 4		86	53¼	52	52⅝—	
60¼	47	IntTT pfO 5		41	59⅝	58½	58⅞—	
43½	27¾	ITT pfN 2.25		89	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞—	
60¼	45⅛	ITT pfI 4.50		8	57¼	56⅞	56⅞—	
30⅞	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	5	[illegible]	28¼	28¼	
81	64	Intrpcepf 5		1	75½	75½	75½—	
27	16½	IntrpGp 1.20	6	16	24⅝	24	24⅛	
23¼	10⅝	IntrsBrd .80	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅝	14⅝	IntraPw 1.45	9	35	17⅛	17	17	
7	4⅛	IntstUn .24	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34	23½	IowaBf .60a	3	292	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	
17⅞	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	10	25	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	
20⅝	17⅝	IowaIG 1.72	10	10	20	20	20 +	⅛
24⅝	21⅝	IowaPwLt 2	9	37	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
21⅝	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	10	28	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
5⅜	3⅛	IpcoHosp .05e	8	35	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
18⅛	8⅞	Itek Corp	27	112	14⅜	14	14 —	⅜
15	5⅝	ItelCorp .20	7	149	12⅛	11¼	11½—	⅛
		J - K						
18⅞	12¼	JamesF .80	10	12	17	17	17 —	⅛
23⅝	13¼	Jantzen .80	5	21	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
10⅝	7½	JapanF .50e		29	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
32	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	11	22	29⅞	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z30	42	42	42 —	½
89⅝	82	JerCe pf9.36		z10	97	97	97	
7	7½	JerCe pf .12		z40	86	86	86	
126¾	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z190	124	123½	124 +	⅛
112½	100½	JerCen pf 11		z70	110	109	110 +	1
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	8	26	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
6⅝	4½	Jewelcor	9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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Guess nobody ever dreamed that this authentic 1892 gold coin would celebrate the American Bicentennial in a famous watch!

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 11, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12240	Abitibi	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
2451	Agnico E	345	340	340	—15
550	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
15745	Alta Gas A	$13⅝	13½	13½	¼
906	Algo Cent	$11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
1400	Alliance B	400	390	400	+25
900	Alminex	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
500	Andres W	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
54	Argus C pr	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
1950	Atco A	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
7751	Bell Canad	$49⅞	49½	49½	— ¼
1622	BP Can	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1541	Bank N S	$43	42¼	42⅜	— ⅜
100	Baton B	$8	8	8	— ½
1595	Beth Cop A	$12	11½	11½	— ½
150	B'ock Bros	420	420	420	+10
5800	Bovis Cor	72	72	72	+ 2
1273	Bralor Res	280	275	275	— 5
16750	Bramalea	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
2508	Brameda	110	109	110	
3150	Brenda M	$7	7	7	
3750	Bridger	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7100	BCFP	$22½	22½	22½	— ½
520	BC Phone	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
3400	Brunswk	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7100	Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8900	Burns Fds	$10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
100	Cad Frv	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1912	Cal Pow A	$31	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
3700	Camflo	$8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
50	Campeau A	395	395	395	—10
6077	C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
600	C Pakrs C	$19½	19½	19½	
1500	Can Perm	$25½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
2400	C Tung	430	425	425	— 5
100	C Cablesy	$15½	15½	15½	—1⅛
1960	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6½	6½	
300	CGE	$23	23	23	— ¼
5275	CI Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
2124	Cdn Tire A	$39¼	39	39	— ⅛
1200	C Utilties	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
250	Canbra	375	375	375	
1250	Candel Oil	$11½	11½	11½	
610	Cassiar	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1245	Celanese	375	360	360	—15
2900	Chieftan D	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1850	C Holiday I	350	350	350	
100	Con Bldg	250	250	250	+ 5
2057	Con Distrb	400	390	395	— 5
12144	Cons Gas	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4400	Con Fardy	340	320	325	—15
220	Conwest	310	310	310	
3 80	Crafemt	$6	5½	5½	— ½
800	Crush Intl	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
700	Cyprus	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
272	Denison	$61	60	60	— 2
1700	Dickson	320	310	310	+ 5
3885	Dofasco A	$27¼	27	27	— ⅛
1895	Dom Store	$14½	14½	14½	
1575	Du Pont	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
700	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1415	East Mal	137	137	137	— 3
225	Electra A	375	375	375	
345	Emco	$6½	6½	6½	⅛
4938	Falcon C	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1245	Falcon	$35½	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
250	Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	
310	Ford Cnda	$85	85	85	
1130	Francana	$5½	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
1000	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
400	Gnf Mascl	112	112	112	— 4
14300	Gibraltar	$5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
2700	Granduc	101	100	100	— 5
1115	Gt Cdn Sda	$5	5	5	— ⅛
55	GL Paper	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
500	Greyhnd	$17½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4100	Guar Trst	$5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
200	H Group A	390	390	390	—10
67400	Hard Crp A	$5¼	495	5¼	+ ⅛
850	Hawker S	$5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
5500	H Bay Co	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
275	IAC	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
200	Indal	$14⅛	14½	14½	
1550	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
4300	Inter-City	$5	490	5	— ¼
233	Int Mogul	285	285	285	
4136	Int Pipe A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
100	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
225	Jannock	$7	7	7	
5357	Kaiser Re	$13	12½	12½	— ⅜
8250	Kaps Tran	74	72	72	— 3
100	Kelsey H	$12	12	12	+
2975	Kerr A A	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—
1450	Koffler A	480	475	480	—
2022	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
200	Lab Min	$33	33	33	+
3000	Lacana	2 5	275	275	—1
600	LOnt Cem	355	350	355	
44	LL Lac	140	140	140	—
10	Lob Co A	410	410	410	+1
100	Lob Co B	395	395	395	
1000	Loeb M	285	275	275	—1
150	Mclan H A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
8165	MB Ltd	$22¼	21½	21⅝	—
100	M Lf Mills	$28	28	28	
1400	Matami A	$17	17	17	—
10752	Moore	$32½	32⅛	32⅝	
1000	Murphy	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8200	Neonex	160	158	158	
14130	Noranda A	$34½	33¾	33¾	—
1532	Norcen	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—
2050	N Tacm B w	$13⅝	13	13⅛	—
1500	Nowsco W	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
100	OSF Ind	315	315	315	
2200	Orchan A	270	260	260	1
6254	Oshawa A	375	365	365	
8200	Pamour A	270	260	265	+
3025	PanCan P	$21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	—
129	Pafino N V	$15	15	15	
400	Petrofina	$16½	16	16½	—
657	Pine Point	$27¼	27⅛	27⅛	—
200	Pitts C	475	475	475	—
1050	Placer	$20¼	19½	19½	—
1191	Reed Opr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
100	Revnu Prp	64	64	64	—
10277	Shell Can	$14⅝	14½	14½	—
11224	Sherritt A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	—
1400	Siebens	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	—
7500	Sicona	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—
3790	Simpsons	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
272	Slater Stl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
2730	Talcorp	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3025	Southm A	$22	22	22	
3550	St Brodcst	$8	7⅞	8	
1214	Stelco A	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—
630	Steep R	181	181	181	—
400	Tara	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
5955	Teck Cor A	435	395	435	+
20683	Teck Cor B	395	380	390	+
200	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
910	Tex Can	$24⅝	24¼	24⅜	
5325	Thom N A	$12¼	12	12	—
7233	Tor Dm Bk	$19¾	19	19	—
200	Tor Star B	$15½	15½	15½	
1536	Traders A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—
1550	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
4511	TrCan PL	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
925	UGas A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
320	Union Oil	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
300	U Keno	$7¼	7	7	—
3200	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
1000	Upp Can	95	90	91	—
16800	Van Der	252	250	250	—
2250	Voyager P	$13½	12⅝	12⅝	—
758	Walborne	$9½	9½	9½	
3300	West Mine	400	380	380	—
2000	Westnhse	$20½	20⅜	20⅜	—
25	Weston	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
450	Woodwd A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
400	Yk Bear	265	262	262	—
50	Yukon C	168	168	168	

Total sales 1,659,368 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
200	Algoma	$	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
4403	Bank Mont	$	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—
600	Basic Res	$	8	8	8	
2182	Cdn Int Pow	$	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—
3238	Con Bath	$	32¼	32	32	—
300	Dom Bridge	$	37	36⅛	36⅛	—
15572	Pncl Col		170	165	165	—
315	Molson A	$	17	17	17	—
225	Mont Trust	$	11	11	11	—
1320	Royal Bank	$	28	27⅝	27⅝	—
1312	Roy Trust A	$	18	18	18	—
700	Steinberg A	$	15½	15¼	15⅛	+

Total sales 286,292 shares.

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 12—Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	29	JhnMan 1.40	10	191	29¾	28⅞	29 +	⅛
	82¼	JohnsnJn 1	26	145	89¾	87¾	88¼—	⅞
	12⅝	JohnCon .90	7	43	20¼	20	20 —	¼
	10¾	JonLogn .50	5	101	13⅜	13	13⅜	
	27¾	Jorgen 1.80	5	25	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝ —	⅜
		Jostens n.80	9	27	16½	16¼	16⅜	
	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.20	10	28	42¾	42	42¾+	⅛
	29	KLM AirIn	15	1	42¾	42¾	42¾—	1
	27¼	KaisrAl 1.20	9	70	31⅜	30⅜	31⅛+	⅜
	57	Kai 57pf4.75		3	63	62	63 —	4
	5⅞	KaisCem .30	15	28	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
	9⅝	Kane Mil .24	4	6	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
	18¼	Kaneb 1	7	57	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	¾
	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	20	28⅜	28¼	28⅜+	⅛
	15	KCSouin 1r	6	7	26½	26¼	26¼—	½
	9⅝	KCSou pf 1		z60	11	11	11 +	¼
	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
	14⅝	KanNb 1.32B	8	27	17⅝	17½	17½+	⅛
	16	KanPLt 1.60	8	225	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
	25½	KaPL pf2.32		4	27¾	27½	27½—	⅜
	3	Katy Ind		8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
	11⅛	Katy pfB 1.46		4	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
	6½	Kaufm Brd.02i	25	222	8	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		4	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
	7½	Keweckt Brl.	24	10	16¼	16	16¼+	½
	4⅞	KeeneCo .20	7	72	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	5⅜	Keller .20	7	44	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	20	Kellogg 1	15	294	26⅜	25½	25⅞—	⅜
	12	Kellwood .80	5	31	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
	20½	Kennmtl .96	10	1	24¼	24¼	24¼+	⅛
	28⅝	Kennct .70e		604	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
	20	KyUtil 1.84	8	42	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
	16	KerrGls .40	6	136	19¼	16	16¼—	1
	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	207	72⅜	71⅜	71⅜—	⅞
	16⅜	KeystCon 1a	6	5	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
	18⅝	KiddeW 1	7	2476	31¾	29⅝	30⅞+	⅞
	41	KiddepfB 4		4	48⅞	48	48 —	⅞
	43	KiddepfC 4		5	48	47⅞	47⅞—	½
	36½	KimbCl 1.9	8	466	39⅞	38	38⅛	
	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	31	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
	12⅝	KirschCo .90	10	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
	28⅝	KnightRld .92	13	47	34¾	34⅛	34⅛—	½
	8⅛	Koehring .15e	13	32	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
	35⅝	Koppers 1.60	8	165	45⅜	43¼	43⅝—	1⅝
		Kopper wi		3	22	21⅞	21⅞	
	3¼	Koracrp Ind	4	17	4½	4½	4½	
	40⅜	Krafico 2.12	9	214	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞+	⅛
	31⅛	Kresges .32	20	935	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅝
	10	Kroehler .61	17	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	17⅛	Kroger 1.44	9	76	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
	4½	Kysor .40	9	58	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		L						
	3¼	LFE Cp	14	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	10⅝	LTV Corp		155	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
	13⅛	LTVA 3.40i		5	16⅛	15¼	15¼—	½
	42½	LTVCp pf 5		7	47½	46⅞	47½+	⅜
	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜—	⅛
	12	LamSess 1.10	11	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
	11⅛	LaneBry .20	6	13	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
	8⅞	LawterCh .34	17	31	9⅝	9½	9¼+	⅛
	6¼	LearSieg .50	6	168	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
	23⅝	LearS pf2.25		8	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜+	⅜
	24⅝	Leesway .80	8	6	27½	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
	10⅝	LeedsN .60	7	47	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
	12	Leesona .75	7	23	17	16½	16½—	¼
	10¼	LehPCt .80	14	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	⅞	LehVal Ind		43	1⅛	1	1	
	10½	Lehmn .94e		153	11⅝	11	11¼	
	4⅜	Lennar Crp		13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
	18½	Lenox 1	9	2	28	20	20	
	6½	LesFay .40b	5	32	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
	6⅝	LevFd Cap		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛—	¼
	12	LevFln .75a		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	18⅝	LeviStra .50	5	243	21½	20	20 —	1½
	4	Levitz Furn	23	434	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	21⅞	LOF 1.50	7	82	30⅞	30¼	30½	
	55⅛	LOF pf 4.75		1	67½	67½	67½—	½
	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	9	16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛
	1⅛	Librty Loan		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	7	45	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞—	⅜
	82	LiggtGr pf 7		z50	85	85	85 —	1
	45	LillyEll 1.30	20	299	55¼	54⅜	54⅝—	⅜
	24	LincNat 1.60	11	21	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
	48	LincNtpf 3		3	59⅛	59½	59⅛—	¼
	15⅛	LincPl 1.68a		10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
	1½	Lionel Corp	8	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	6⅞	Littonln .18i	23	2722	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
		Littnplc plC		15	20½	20½	20½+	½
	22	Littncvpf 3		2	41¾	41½	41½—	1
	16¼	Litton pfB 2		31	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	145	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
	21	Loews 1.20	5	136	26⅜	26⅛	26½+	⅜
	6	LomaFin .50	8	70	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	11¼	LomN .66e	15	38	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
	14	LoneStInd 3	10	107	18¾	17⅞	18 —	⅝
	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	7	112	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
	79	LIL pf 8.12		z2000	91¼	91¼	91¼+	¼
	82½	LILpf 8.30		z120	93	92	92	
	24¼	LIL pfO 2.47		31	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
	30⅜	LongsDrug .12e	20	148	31⅜	30	30¼—	1¼
	8½	LoralCorp .40	6	39	11⅛	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
	22	LaLand 1.20	11	232	27½	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
	12	LaPacif .20b	13	10	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	8	29	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
	11⅛	Lowenst .60	353	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	34½	Lubrizol 1.10	16	89	37⅞	37	37 —	⅝
	13	LuckyS .68b	12	98	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	6¼	Ludlow .40		20	7¼	7	7	
	22	LukenSt 1.68	7	10	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
	13⅛	LykesCp 1	4	156	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		18	34⅝	34¼	34½—	⅜
	4	LynCSys .20	12	23	7	6⅞	7	
		M						
	10⅛	MBPX .40e	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
	25¼	MCAInc 1	5	52	30⅝	30¼	30⅝—	¼
	3½	MEI Cp	5	26	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
	10⅝	MGICIn .10		182	13⅞	13⅝	13½—	⅜
	8	MacAF .60b	6	13	8¼	8	8	
	2⅝	MacDonal	5	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	4⅛	Macke .36	9	18	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	4⅝	Macmill .25	6	584	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
	26⅝	Macy 1.20	6	28	2 9⅛	28½	28⅛—	⅜
	47½	Macypf 4.25		z20	51¼	51¼	51¼	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅞	9½	MadisFd .60		115	11½	11	11 —	1
6⅞	4	Madsn Gar	5	36	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	¼
9½	6⅝	MagicCf .32	4	110	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
37½	21⅝	Mallory 1	22	72	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	1⅛
27⅝	21	MalHyde .60	10	70	20⅜	20	20¼—	⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Manhin .20	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
40⅜	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	58	34½	34	34	
41⅞	32⅞	MAPCO .90	13	100	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛+	½
12⅝	7⅛	MaratMr .12e	3	24	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
60⅞	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	128	58½	57⅛	58 +	⅛
21¼	13⅛	Maremt .50	7	20	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9½	MarMid .80		151	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
15¼	11⅛	Marlonl .52	13	116	13	12⅞	12⅞	
61⅞	28½	Marley 1	9	27	50½	48⅞	48⅞—	1⅞
19⅛	12⅛	Marriot .25i	15	158	13½	13⅛	13	⅛
61⅜	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	42	56½	56	56 —	¼
25⅛	16½	MarshF 1.24	10	31	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
26	16½	MartMa 1.40	8	91	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	MaryKay .32	15	21	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
27⅝	17	MrldCup .60	8	29	24¼	23½	23½—	⅝
29¼	21⅝	MascoCp .28	14	68	22⅞	22½	22⅝—	⅛
25⅛	17	Masonite .80	17	58	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MasM 1.11e	11	46	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅜
32¼	16¼	MasseyFer 1	4	89	22⅜	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	MasCp 1.60		12	17⅜	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
13⅛	10⅞	Masinc .98e		42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅞	MatsuE .28e	13	21	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	½
8⅞	5⅝	Mattel inc	5	152	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
33⅝	26⅞	MayDStr 1.12	10	122	30¼	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
3⅞	3½	Mays JW	13	10	3½	3½	3½	
39	30¼	Maytg 1.50a	13	116	32	31⅝	31⅝	
17⅝	15⅛	McCord .4	5	7	15½	15⅝	15½	
55⅛	37⅝	McDermot 1	4	128	49⅞	49½	49⅝—	⅛
68	51⅝	McDnld .82e	23	316	55½	54⅞	54⅞—	½
25	14⅝	McDonD .44	9	133	22⅝	22⅛	22¼—	¼
32⅝	21⅛	McGEd 1.50	18	62	28⅜	28	28 —	⅛
17	12⅝	McGrwH .64	10	185	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
48⅝	31	McIntyr .75e	17	z200	32	32	32	
20⅛	13⅛	McKee .90	7	61	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	1¼
27⅛	20⅛	McLeanTr .46	8	220	21	20⅞	21 —	⅛
73⅞	18⅞	McLout 1.60	145	72	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
12½	9⅝	McNeil .80	11	17	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
23	17	MeadCorp .92	5	711	18	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
59	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		201	47⅜	46½	46⅝—	⅛
27⅞	17	Medusa 1.60	9	21	27¼	26½	27¼+	½
25¼	17⅝	Melville .68	10	367	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	¼
16⅝	9⅝	Menasc .60r	5	57	14⅝	13½	13⅝—	1⅛
64⅛	42⅝	MercStr .80	9	17	43	42⅝	42⅝—	¼
81½	65	Merck 1.40	23	244	76	75¼	75⅛+	¼
18⅛	10¼	Meredith .70	5	42	15½	14⅝	15⅛	⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	423	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
33¼	19	MesaPet .10	22	308	31¼	30½	30⅝—	⅛
36⅞	24½	MesP pf 1.60		38	34⅝	34	34	
11⅛	6	Mesabi 1.10e	8	82	½	8¼	8½+	⅛
28	16⅝	MestaMch .90e	8	4	23⅜	23½	23½—	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	MGM 1r	8	159	14½	14	14⅛—	¼
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	7	66	24½	24	24	
88½	73½	MetE pf 8.12		z3900	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝+	1¼
81	70	MetE pf 7.68		z10	80½	80½	80½—	½
91	73½	MtE pfJ 8.32		z4000	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝+	⅜
88	73	MtE pfH8.32		z1060	91	85⅛	91 +	5½
14	11½	MichG4 1.10	7	6	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
24⅛	17½	MichTube 1	5	8	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
29⅞	26⅝	MhWl pf2.67		9	29½	29⅜	29½	
22¼	13⅛	Microwave	10	14	17⅜	17½	17½—	¼
16⅛	12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	298	16⅝	16½	16½	
4	1	Midlnd Mtg		16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	18½	MidiRo 1.40	7	120	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13⅜	MidSUt 1.32	9	803	16¼	16	16 —	¼
29½	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	8	17	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜—	½
21⅞	15	Millg Elect	10	57	16	15⅝	16	
17⅝	9⅝	MillBrad .60	7	53	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	½
60⅛	52½	MinMM 1.45	23	353	60⅞	60⅛	60⅛—	⅜
21⅜	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	19	21¼	21	21 —	¼
17	8	MissnEq .36	10	95	16	16¼	16¼	
37¼	22⅝	MPacC 1.60	6	62	33⅜	33	33¼—	⅛
26½	20⅝	MoPICe 1.60	7	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
32⅛	17⅝	MoPacR pf1		11	27½	27	27¼—	¼
15⅞	9⅝	MoPSV 1	8	56	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
26⅛	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		4	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
63⅝	47⅞	Mobil 3.40	7	776	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞—	1⅛
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		57	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25	15½	Mohesco .90	7	50	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	½
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	28	260	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
38⅜	18	Molycorp 1	11	253	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞+	⅜
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	5	22½	22½	22½	
15⅛	6⅝	Monogr .20	7	51	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	19	46	8⅛	8	8⅛	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	7	339	81⅜	80⅝	80⅝	
35	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	11	34	33½	33⅝—	½
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	66	26¼	26	26	
23⅛	21⅛	MontSt 1.80a		15	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
11⅛	7⅝	MONY .92e	13	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
55½	29⅝	MooreMcC 1	5	94	45⅛	44	44½—	1
64⅛	51⅞	Morgan 1.80	11	256	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝—	¼
26⅛	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	15	19⅛	18⅞	19	
13⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .30	4	40	11⅛	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		30	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
19⅝	13⅜	MorNor .88		47	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
59	41⅛	Motorola .70	25	235	49⅞	49	49½+	⅞
45⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 2	11	29	41⅜	41	41 —	⅜
24	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	20	23⅞	23½	23¾	½
11¼	7	Munford .40	5	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
7½	5⅛	Munsd pf .40		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20	14⅝	Munsng 1.08	8	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
23⅞	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	7	9	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
25⅛	16⅝	MurpOil .50	6	42	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
21¼	12⅝	MurryOh 1.20	6	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
16½	14⅛	MuffOm 1.32		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10	6⅝	MyersL .40		6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
		N						
37⅞	23⅝	NCRCp .72	14	212	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞—	⅜
22⅛	12⅝	NLInd 1	9	273	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	⅛
22¼	15⅝	NLTCp .64	7	161	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞ —	⅛
12½	7	NVF 2.451	6	120	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
47⅜	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	74	42⅞	42½	42½—	⅜
36½	30	NalcoCh .80	17	165	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	¼
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	7	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	16	79	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅞	11	NatAirl .50	22	70	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
18⅛	11⅞	NAvia .77e		22	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
16½	10½	NatCan .57	6	268	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	
29⅝	21	NCan pf 1.50		3	25¼	25	25 +	⅛
43⅛	19	NtlChem .40	12	34	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
9½	5⅝	NtCityLn .15e	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	37⅞	NatDet 2.72	6	91	50¼	50	50¼—	⅛
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	169	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	¼
27	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	63	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
27	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	¼
17	11⅜	NatGyp 1.05	10	95	15½	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
	3⅝	Nat Homes		38	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Natlnd .30	3	45	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20!	14¼	NMdCare .06e	10	32	15½	15¼	15⅝	
14	7⅛	NMedE .32	6	46	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	½
18⅜	15¼	NMineSv .50	8	24	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
56½	43½	NatPrsto 2	8	18	48⅞	48	48⅞+	⅞
55⅞	31½	Nat Semicn	26	555	34⅝	33½	34 +	¼
14½	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	7	26	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
18	12⅛	NStand .96	7	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	⅛
56⅝	44¼	NStarch .88	14	195	52¼	52	52 —	⅜
52¼	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	12	69	42	41¼	41⅞+	½
5½	3½	Nat Tea		1	4½	4½	4½	
31	22½	Natoma 1.40	8	891	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	21	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
23⅝	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	49	22½	22⅛	22¼	⅛
18	15½	NevP pf 1.60		z60	1⅞	1¼	18⅞+	⅞
19½	16⅝	NevP pf 1.74		z160	19¼	19¼	19¼+	¼
24⅛	21⅜	NevP pf 2.30		z820	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
21⅛	20⅜	NevP pf 1.95		4	21⅛	21	21⅛	
22¼	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	65	21½	21¼	21¼—	¼
16⅝	12⅝	NEnGE 1.32	8	47	15⅛	14⅞	15	
30	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9	29	28⅞	28⅞+	¼
32⅞	25¼	NEngT 2.35	10	26	32½	32	32	
29⅞	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	69	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
43	39	NYSE pf3.75		z50	42½	42½	42½—	¼
99	85	NYSE pf8.80		z30	98	98	98 —	1
15⅞	11	Newhall .46	8	35	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	14	306	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛+	¼
14⅞	12½	NiaMP 1.24	8	406	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
37	31¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z130	37¼	37¼	37¼+	½
39¼	33¼	NiaMpf 3.60		z50	38	38	38	
42	35	NiaMpf 3.90		z100	42	42	42	
54	44⅞	NiaMpf 4.85		z80	55	54	54	
117	10⅛	NiM pf 11.75		z60	116	116	116 —	¼
84⅛	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z50	82	82	82 —	1
14	11¼	NiagShre .95e		14	11½	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	68	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	Nicor pf 1.90		10	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝—	¼
90⅛	63⅝	NorfkWn 5.28	8	35	87⅞	87½	87½	
30⅛	29⅛	NorfWn wi		3	29½	29¼	29½—	⅛
19⅞	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
49⅞	33	NoACoal .90	8	2	42	41⅞	42	½
45⅛	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	33	37½	36½	36½—	⅜
8¼	3⅛	NoAmMt .60e		41	3½	3⅛	3⅜+	¼
33⅞	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	7	35	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	54	3⅛	3½	5⅝	
1⅜	⅜	NoCeAir wt		34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	695	11¼	10⅞	11 —	⅛
19⅞	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	104	19¼	18⅞	19 —	⅛
53	33⅜	NorNGs 2.08	6	89	43¼	42½	42¾—	¼
75	70	NoNG pf5.60		z60	77	77	77 +	2
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	134	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
42¼	25½	NorTel .60	12	54	34¼	34	34¼+	¼
6	3⅛	Northgate E	20	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
46	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	8	227	41⅞	46⅜	41⅜+	⅝
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	14	153	28¼	27⅝	27⅜	
55¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	10	20	49½	49⅛	49½—	⅜
30⅛	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	17	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛—	⅛
50⅞	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	5	7	28	27⅞	27⅞—	¼
49⅞	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	253	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞—	1
26⅛	14½	NwstInd wt		143	20½	19¼	19⅞—	⅞
111½	73	Nwtln pf4.20		1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	14	37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
39⅜	25¼	Norton 1.70	8	23	35⅞	35⅝	35½—	¼
24¼	17⅛	NorSim .60	10	854	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅜
54	39½	NorlS pf 1.60		208	45	43	44⅞+	2½
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	132	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
		O						
15	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
12¼	7¼	OakInd .40	8	11	9⅛	9¼	9¼+	⅛
15⅝	12⅛	OakiteP .92		2	14	14	14 —	¼
19⅝	13½	OccidPet 1	10	602	17⅝	17	17⅛—	⅜
9	5⅞	OccidPet wt		77	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
32½	26¼	OccP pf2.16		17	30¼	30¼	30¼	
62¼	46	OccP pf3.60		15	56⅝	55⅛	55¼—	1⅜
61	47⅜	OccidPt pf 4		7	56	55	55 —	1¼
25⅞	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		37	25⅜	25½	25⅜+	⅜
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	5	50	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
19⅝	16⅜	OhioEd 1.56	10	301	19⅞	19¼	19½+	⅛
53	44⅜	OhEd pf 4.40		z20	52	52	52 +	½
52½	45¼	OhEd pf 4.56		z200	51½	51¼	51½+	¼
83⅛	73⅛	OhEd pf 7.36		z170	80½	80½	80½+	1
111½	102¼	OhE pf 10.48		z130	109⅞	109	109 —	¼
114	103	OhE pf 10.76		z1010	112½	111½	112½+	¼
84½	7½	OhPw pf8.04		z20	83	83	83 —	⅝
78⅛	67¼	OPwB pf7.60		z20	80	80	80 +	1½
127	112½	OhP pfA 14		z120	127	126	126 —	1
128	116	OhPw pf 14		z130	127¼	127	127 —	1
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	11	159	19¼	19	19¼	
10⅞	10	OkIGE pf .80		z200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
30⅛	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	60	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	7	63	37⅝	37⅜	37½—	⅛
35⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	8	78	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜+	½
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9	Oneida .76	6	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛—	¼
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	6	2	16	16	16	
15⅞	13	OranRk 1.35	9	82	15½	15¼	15½+	¼
15⅝	8⅛	Orange .20b	8	48	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
36½	22¼	OutMar 1.40	6	762	22¾	21⅞	22⅜+	½
19½	12⅝	OutletCo .80	5	19	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	¼
24⅞	19	OvernitT .70	7	20	19½	19¼	19⅜—	⅜
21⅛	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	30	19	18½	18½—	¼
59½	42	OwensCng 1	14	50	55⅝	55½	55½—	¼
63⅛	58	OwenIll 1.8	7	288	51¼	50¼	51 —	¼
98	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		29	85⅛	85	85	
25⅝	16½	OxfrdInd .68	4	8	17⅛	17	17¼+	¼
		P - Q						
58½	35	PPGInd 2	7	160	47	46¼	46¼—	⅜
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		31	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
14½	12½	PacAS 1.24		27	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	¼
23⅜	20	PacG E 1.88	9	736	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
19½	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	83	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
33⅛	26⅝	PacLm 1.20	15	37	29½	29	29⅛—	⅜
33⅛	25⅞	PacPetr .80	9	16	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞+	⅛
23	20	PacPw 1.70	10	128	21⅜	21½	21⅝+	¼
16⅛	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	77	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z30	79	78⅛	78⅛—	¼
9⅝	8⅝	PacTin .80	8	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	36	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	12⅝	PalW pf 1.30		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .30	4	45	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
8½	4½	Pamida .12	6	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅝	4⅜	PanAm Air		644	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
40⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	8	263	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	7	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
1 ⅜	12½	Pargasinc 1	10	42	14	14	14 —	⅛
43	32	Parg pf 2.64		2	36	36	36 —	1⅜
36⅞	17⅛	ParkrDr .05e	8	225	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝—	1⅛
35⅞	21⅜	ParHan 1.20	10	19	33⅝	33	33 —	½
16⅝	11⅜	ParkPen .40	8	31	14⅝	14	14¼+	⅛
14¼	7¼	PatrkP .861	10	33	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
23⅝	16½	Payl'shw .40	7	81	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
21½	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	18	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		15	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
60⅛	47⅜	Penney 1.28	13	265	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	
21⅜	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.88	8	101	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z100	52½	52½	52½+	1¼
92½	80¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z 0	91¼	91¼	91¼	
112⅝	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z60	111	110½	110½	
130	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z110	128	127	127 —	1
88	77	PaPL pf 8		z70	86½	85⅛	85⅛+	¼
94½	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z30	94	94	94 —	½
37⅝	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	8	46	32	31	31 —	1¼
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		8	25	25	25	
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.40	9	240	30⅛	30	30¼	
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z100	88⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	12	4	8⅝	½	8½	
47⅜	34⅝	Peop.eGas 3	7	75	41¼	40⅛	40⅜—	⅞
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	16	169	84¼	82⅞	83⅞—	⅜
27½	18⅞	PerkElm .30	20	144	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Petinc 1.60	7	24	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
16⅝	11½	PeterPl .80a	9	5	11⅝	11⅛	11½—	¼
80	63½	PetrieSt 1.60	15	1	65	65	65 —	¼
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	36	22⅞	22¼	22¼—	⅜
26	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		14	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
31⅛	25½	Pfizer .88	13	477	28¼	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
45⅛	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	15	270	37⅞	37	37⅞	
17⅝	14⅞	PhilaEl .64	10	523	17⅜	17½	17½	
48½	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z100	46¼	46¼	46¼	
49½	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z250	47⅛	47	47½+	½
102½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z40	101	101	101 —	1½
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	33	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
61⅞	49⅜	PhilMorr 1.30	15	350	59⅛	5 ⅜	58⅜—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Phillos Ind		19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
13	6½	Philipind pf		11	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
64⅞	49½	PhillPet 1.80	13	241	60⅞	60	60 —	⅜
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	8	8	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
23⅝	14⅝	Pickwick .32	7	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	½
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	½
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Imprt		35	5	4⅞	5	
44½	33⅛	Pillsbury 1.16	12	305	35⅛	33½	34⅛—	⅜
56⅞	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	9	93	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	225	15	14⅞	14½—	½
23⅝	17½	PittFrg .80b	7	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜+	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	311	39	38⅜	38⅜—	⅜
31⅛	20⅜	PizzaHt .06e	11	80	24⅛	24	24 +	⅛
4¼	3	Plan Resrch	7	60	3½	3⅜	3½	
5	2⅝	Playboy .12	27	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	23	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
45⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	19	1249	41⅞	40⅝	40⅞—	½
14	6½	Ponderosa	15	196	6⅞	6	6 —	⅜
24⅞	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	1	16½	16½	16½—	½
23	17⅜	Portec .80	9	12	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
21¼	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	6	86	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
116	102	PoG pf 11.50		z50	114½	114	114½	¼
29⅝	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		4	28⅜	28	28⅜+	¼
65⅛	48⅞	Potitch 1.68	11	36	56	55	55 —	⅜
14⅝	11⅜	PotmEl 1.16	10	184	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
51	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z100	52	52	52 +	1
46½	40	PotEl pf 4.84		z100	46	45½	46 +	¼
58½	52⅝	PotEl pf 5.46		z70	57⅛	57	57 —	½
60½	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z390	59	58	58⅞+	1⅜
15	10⅞	Premier .40	8	20	12	11½	11½	½
18½	14⅝	Premr pf .90		5	16½	16½	16½	
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	234	92⅛	91⅜	91⅜—	¼
12⅜	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	7	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
50½	27	Pro:er 1.40	7	34	34	33⅜	33⅜—	¼
18⅝	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	194	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
31¼	23⅜	PSvcln 1.92	10	46	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	
43	39	PSInd pf3.50		z18	42½	42½	42½	
21¾	18⅝	PSvNH 1.8		24	21¼	21	21	¼
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z750	29½	28½	28½—	1
23¼	17⅜	PSvNM 1.44	10	78	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
23½	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	9	595	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅛
16⅝	14½	PSEG pf1.40		5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
47	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	1⅛
50½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z150	48	47½	47½	½
58½	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	57	57	57	
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		5	27½	27¼	27½	
123	111⅞	PSE pf 12.25		z30	120⅞	120	120 —	⅜
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z40	88	88	88	
86	71⅞	PSEG pf7.52		z1100	86	85⅞	86 +	1
6⅛	4	Pubickr Ind		7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Inf		43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜+	⅛
5½	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30⅛	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	26	30¼	29⅞	30	
38⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	9	41	32⅛	31	31¼—	½
17⅛	14¼	PorexCp 1.08	8	162	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
24	19	Porex pf1.35		1	22	22	22 —	1
6⅛	2⅝	Purlm Fash	4	190	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
45½	23⅝	Purolr 1.88	8	7	25⅛	25	25¼+	⅛
28⅝	21⅛	QuakOat .92	9	118	21⅛	21⅛	21¼—	¼
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z350	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛+	⅜
20⅞	15	QuakStO .78	12	37	17	16⅞	16⅞	
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	10	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
		R						
30⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	13	1025	25⅝	25	25⅛—	⅛
47	28¼	RCApf 3.50		z100	43	43	43 —	1
71¼	52	RCAcvpf 4		8	67	65⅞	65⅞—	⅜
9	4⅝	RTE .20	15	31	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	14	109	49⅞	48⅞	49⅛+	½
6⅛	3⅜	Ramada Inn	88	381	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
15⅛	7	Rancoln .64	12	36	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Rapid Am		54	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅜
26	18⅝	Rap Irpf2.25		1	20¼	20¼	20¼—	½
30⅛	26⅞	RapAm pf 3		2	26⅞	26¼	26¼—	⅜
35½	27	Raybst 1.50b	6	20	28	27½	27⅛—	⅜
24¼	15¼	Raymint .68	6	41	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
67⅛	44⅝	Raythn 1.20	12	204	62½	61	61½—	¼
23	16⅛	RedBat .60	4	109	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
5⅜	2½	Redman Ind		54	3	2⅝	2⅞	
15⅛	9⅞	ReeceCp .74	10	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¾	20⅛	ReevesBro	7	8	20½	20¼	20¼—	¼
19⅞	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	64	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	5	5	8½	8½	8½	
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	10	236	30¼	28⅞	28⅞—	1½
98	51½	Relian pf 3		5	84	82⅛	82⅛—	3⅜
63	54	Relia pf 1.60		1	53¾	53¾	53¾—	2⅝
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		105	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		6	28	27⅝	27⅝	
21⅞	8½	RelGrp pfC		15	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
26½	25½	Relin pf 2.68		110	26⅛	26	26½+	¼
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	11	20	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	8	d	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
3⅛	1	RapMig Inv		48	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
48⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	9	213	37⅞	37	37 —	⅞
31⅞	30⅛	RepTex 1.08	8	19	31	30¾	31 +	⅛
16½	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	11	321	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .32	13	288	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
12¼	7⅝	Rever Copp		41	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
98	69⅞	Revlon 1.40	17	92	84¼	83⅛	83⅛—	1⅛
10	3⅝	Rexham .40	7	83	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	¼
39⅛	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	6	76	30	28½	28⅛—	1⅛
68¼	55	Raynin 3.08	8	251	63½	62⅞	63 +	¼
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		9	72½	72	72¼—	⅜
42⅝	22⅛	ReyMet 1.20	7	221	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜—	⅛
91		ReyM pf4.50		6	77	76½	77	5
15⅜	8⅝	ReynSe .40a	6	16	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Richardsn 1	9	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
27⅜	20⅛	RichMer .70	12	186	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
21⅜	10½	Richmnd .8	15	113	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
28¼	14⅞	RiegelT 1.10	5	44	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGrar .70	6	21	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅜
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf .80		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	14½	RiteAid .24	11	218	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .50	8	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	6	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9½	Robins .28a	9	110	10⅞	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
18¼	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	20	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15¼	12⅛	RochTel .88a	8	32	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
13⅛	10¼	Rockowr .44	5	29	11	10½	10½—	⅜
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	96	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
81	57	Rkint pf 4.75		22	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
75⅛	48	RohmH 1.28	18	84	48⅛	46	46⅛—	2⅛
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		25	5	4⅞	4⅞	
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	13	84	21⅝	21	21½+	⅜
6	4	Ronson Cp		2	4	4	4	
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	6	22	18⅛	18	1 —	¼
25	17	RorerA .94	11	198	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	10	17	22½	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
38⅛	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	64	35⅝	35½	35½	
23⅛	16¼	RoyCCol .80	8	26	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
50⅛	41¾	RoylD 3.26e	5	514	45	44⅛	44⅞	
8⅛	4⅝	Roylind .20e	5	37	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
29⅝	22½	Rubbrm .48	13	35	23½	23	23 —	½
29⅛	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	172	27⅞	26⅛	27 —	1⅛
14⅛	9⅝	RussTog .76	6	46	9⅞	9⅝	9⅛—	⅛
15½	9	Ryder Sys	9	185	13¼	12¾	12⅞—	⅜
		S						
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	14	14	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	
19⅜	11½	SCMCp .0	5	94	17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	18	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
56	35	Sabine .60	13	17	53¼	52	52 —	1
5⅛	2⅛	Safgdln .03e	8	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
48⅞	39¼	Safeway 2	8	218	42⅝	41⅞	42	
15	8	SagaCp .28	7	46	10¼	9⅞	10 —	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.50	12	97	89	38⅜	39 +	⅛
13½	11	StJoL tP 1.12	9	11	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
40⅝	23⅜	StLSaF 2.58	8	21	35⅛	34½	34⅝	
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		41	12	11⅞	12	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	99	36⅛	35¼	35⅛—	⅜
9⅝	5⅜	Salant .24b	4	23	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
14⅞	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	6	95	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
11	7⅛	SJuanR .99i	6	2	10⅛	10	10	
11⅛	6¼	Sanders	11	56	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
40¼	30⅝	SFelnd 2	7	177	32¼	31⅜	31⅞—	¼
11½	8¼	SFelnd pf.50		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
38⅛	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	186	37	35½	35⅝—	⅜
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	7	6	11½	11⅛	11½—	⅛
4½	3	Saul RIEst		338	3⅛	2⅞	3	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	29	25	3½	3⅜	3½	
11¼	6½	SavOnDr .20	7	65	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅝	8	SavEIP .58e	5	8	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	
14¼	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		11	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
16⅛	6⅞	SavinBM .85e	9	62	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	6	154	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		33	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
60¼	47½	SchergPl 1	19	281	52¼	52	52 +	⅜
24	16⅝	SchlitzBr .68	10	287	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅜
103	78	Schlumb .80	22	588	99⅞	97	97¾—	1⅝
16⅜	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	4	57	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	61	5⅜	5½	5⅜—	⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.28	8	91	22	21⅞	21⅞	⅛
19⅞	13½	ScottFor .84	6	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .76	8	374	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
10⅞	7	Scottys .10	13	11	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
1⅜	1⅛	ScovillMfg 1		35	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
9	7⅜	Scudd pf.83e		4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
44	14½	SeaCont .50	5	142	38⅜	37	37½—	1⅜
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	103	27	26¼	26⅛—	¼
6⅛	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		80	3½	3⅜	3!—	⅛
31⅛	23	Seagram .80	11	26	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	5	29	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
16⅜	14⅝	SealPw .80	7	11	15½	15	15 —	⅜
18	12⅝	SearleG .52	9	316	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
79¼	61½	Sears 1.68a	16	748	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	¼
8¼	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	304	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	¼
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	33	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	5	57	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	SvcCpInt .28	5	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
17	11½	Servomt .76	7	20	16⅛	16	16 —	⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	x104	9	8½	8¾+	¼
18½	11⅝	Shapell .10	7	44	16½	16½	16½	
77¼	47⅝	ShellOil 3	8	245	76⅛	74⅞	74½—	2
33¼	23½	ShellT 1.01e	5	16	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .68	4	25	11⅝	11⅛	11½—	⅛
23	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		12	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
19½	15⅜	ShllGl pf1.40		1	17	17	17 +	⅛
41⅞	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	13	28	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	¼
13⅝	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	x31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24¼	15⅝	Signal 1.10	13	135	23	22½	22⅞	
54	34	Signal pf2.20		2	51½	51	51 —	½

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅞	32	SignodeCp 1.20	13	8	39½	39¼	39¼—	⅜
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16		57	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
24½	17⅜	Simm .88a	10	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
23½	11⅞	SimpPat .50	11	280	12⅞	12	12⅛+	⅛
26	8⅝	Singer Co		379	17	16⅛	16⅞	
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		19	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛+	½
28	19⅝	Skaggs .58	11	11	22½	22⅛	22½—	¼
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	36	114½	113½	114½—	1½
12⅜	7⅜	Skil Corp	8	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	15⅝	Skyline .32	20	82	16⅛	15⅞	16	
18⅛	8⅝	SmithAO .80	67	21	14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
41¼	21⅛	SmithInt .52	8	157	35	34	34⅛—	⅝
82½	58½	Smithkline 2	17	208	80	77⅜	78⅛—	1⅜
19⅞	13	SmithTr .50	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	7	17	16½	16	16 —	½
18⅞	11	SolaBas .90	8	45	18	17½	17½—	½
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta Int	9	11	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .03e	21	590	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45e	6	6	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	½
18⅛	15⅞	SCarEG 1.52	9	114	18	17⅜	17⅜—	¼
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
17½	14⅜	SoJerin 1.56	7	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	7	29	14⅛	14	14	
27	21⅝	Sdwn pf 1.80		25	26⅝	26½	26½	
14⅝	9⅝	SoestBK .40b	10	40	10⅛	10	10	
23¼	18⅜	SoCalE 1.68	7	293	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
16⅛	13⅝	SouthCo 1.40	9	708	15⅝	15⅛	15½	
38⅝	31¼	SolnGE 2.40	8	13	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛+	¼
58¼	48⅛	SoNRes 1.85	6	48	49⅞	49	49⅛—	¼
37¼	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	11	38	37⅞	37⅞	¼
48½	43¼	SoNE pf 3.82		59	47¼	47¼	47¼+	¼
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	7	176	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
62⅞	50⅞	SouRy 2.32	9	116	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛—	¼
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .58		26	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
40¼	27⅛	SoUnCo 1.76	9	28	38½	37⅜	37⅝—	⅞
26½	21	Southind .50b	12	78	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜—	⅜
74⅛	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	14	20	64⅛	64	64½+	⅞
24⅛	20⅛	SwstBnksh .96	9	10	21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	13	47	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		9	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅜
13⅛	11¼	SwPbSv .98	8	81	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
14¼	10⅛	SprinFd	5	20	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
9⅛	6⅞	Sperton .40	5	23	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	7	x23	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
51⅜	38⅞	SperryR .92	11	289	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	1
15	6⅝	Sprague El		44	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	9	112	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
29⅞	20⅜	SquarD 1.10	15	38	25½	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
38⅞	28⅜	Squibb .98	14	239	32⅛	32	32 —	⅜
31⅞	19⅜	StaleyMfg 1	5	1 2	20⅜	20	20 —	¼
24¼	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		22	24¼	24	24¼+	¼
40⅜	28⅞	StBrand 1.28	11	541	29⅞	28⅞	2 9⅛—	1
47⅛	35	StBPaint .40	18	126	35⅛	34¼	34⅞	1⅛
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	836	36¼	35½	35⅞—	¼
57⅛	40⅞	Stilind 2.30	9	782	53⅛	52	52½—	⅜
79⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	22	238	75¼	74½	75¼+	⅜
59⅛	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		13	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	214	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
18⅞	9¼	Standex .75	7	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
33⅜	21	StanWk 1.12	9	47	30¼	30	30 —	½
11¼	6⅛	Stanray .80	11	25	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	½
22¼	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7		21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
2⅛	1⅜	StaMut Inv		28	1½	1⅜	1½	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		37	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
48⅛	41½	StaufCh 1.44	5	60	44⅛	43½	43¾+	⅛
21	15⅜	SterDrug .70	12	517	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅜
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	15	5⅜	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
15	10⅝	SternInt .40	6	14	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
26⅛	17⅝	StevenJ 1.20	5	205	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	¼
34¼	22⅜	StewWa 1.96	8	6	32	31½	31½	½
25⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	17	18⅞	18½	18½—	!
14	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z240	12	12	12	
63⅝	48¼	StoneW 2.50	6	10	52½	51¾	52 —	⅛
15⅜	12½	StonCon .56	4	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
21	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	9	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	37	10	9⅞	10	
31½	15⅞	StorerB 1	9	16	26⅛	25⅞	26 —	⅜
		Storer wi		5	21½	21½	21½	
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	6	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
45½	37¼	StuWor 1.32	5	219	39⅜	38⅞	39 —	¼
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		4	43⅜	43	43⅜+	½
6½	3⅜	SuavSho .03e	4	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
20⅛	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	7	16	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
25⅛	11¼	SunChm .40	6	13	19⅝	19¼	19½	
41⅝	26⅞	SunCo 2	6	101	40½	40	40 +	¼
43¼	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		149	42½	42	42 +	⅛
28¼	20⅜	Sunbm 1.08	10	151	23⅞	23¼	23! —	⅜
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	8	201	29⅜	28⅜	29¼—	¼
51⅜	35⅜	Sunds pf3.50		4	48½	47⅞	47⅞—	1⅜
13⅛	9⅝	SunsMg .18i	18	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20¼	17⅛	SuperVal .66	8	103	18	17⅝	17⅞—	½
232	14	Suprit 1.80	19	64	226	220	221 —	3
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	54	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
40⅛	16	Superscpe	7	11	21⅜	21	21 —	½
7½	4	Sutro Mtg		6	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
19½	10⅝	Swank 1	7	39	17½	17	17⅛—	⅜
22⅛	16¼	Sybron .84	8	22	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	36⅛	36½	36⅛	
7⅜	4¼	Systron		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		T						
16⅞	12⅛	Ticor 1	10	85	16⅛	16	16	
11⅛	6¼	TRE Corp		273	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
38½	26⅜	TRWIn 1.40	10	686	33⅜	33¼	33½—	¼
85⅛	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		21	80⅛	79¼	79¼—	⅞
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		17	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛—	1¼
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	94	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		25	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	41	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
12⅜	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		40	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	413	1 ⅜	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	9	637	32⅞	32	32⅜+	¼
21⅜	13½	Tandycrft	7	768	15	14¼	14⅞	
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20	20	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
49⅛	18	Technicr .15	18	69	45	43⅛	44⅛—	⅜
7	4⅝	Technicolr		49	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	11	83	11⅛	11	11	⅜
68½	44¼	Tektronx .30	16	212	62¼	61	61½—	⅜
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	8	1671	71⅞	63⅞	65½—	5½
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		1	105	105	105 —	4

(Continued on next page.)

Currency Rates

October 12, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	Fr	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss F	Dan. Kr
Amsterdam	2.5545	4.225	104.84*	51.126*	30.41y	—	6.8230*	104.06*	43.565*
Brussels (c)	37.435	61.94	15.252	7.50	4.467*	14.6815	—	15.284	6.390
Frankfurt	2.4380	4.0325	—	48.82*	2.902x	95.48*	6.507*	99.41*	41.63*
London (z)	1.6548	—	4.02875	8.2625	1390.56	4.2275	61.95	4.0475	9.8925
Milan	840.30	1388.90	343.91	168.70	—	328.95	22.430	342.58	143.12
Paris	4.99125	8.2595	204.550*	—	5.9610x	195.600*	13.3415*	203.700*	85.175*
Zurich	2.4488	4.0498	100.48*	49.03*	0.2914*	95.83*	6.56*	—	41.90*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8610; Israeli £: 8.40; Pesetas: 67.975; Schilling: 17.35; Sw. krona: 4.2575; Yen: 289.825; Belgian financial franc: 38.78; Canadian $: 1.0263; Hong Kong $: 4.8750.

(c) Commercial franc; (*) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1,000; (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list of a selected National Association of Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices on Oct. 12, 1976

	Bid	Ask
A PrS	4⅝	5⅛
) Inc	7	7⅞
M Cp	1⅛	1⅜
lian W	5⅞	6
r Ros	2⅛	2½
arts	6½	7⅛
co Inc	9⅞	10⅛
rg Pu	21	21¼
m Bac	7½	8
) Lab	2⅛	2½
Exp	38⅜	38⅞
Finl	9⅛	9⅝
Furn	2¼	2½
Greet	8⅞	9¼
Micro	7	7½
Telev	19⅞	20½
Weld	10	11
r Dv	⅞	1⅛
dite	5½	5⅞
eus B	28¼	28⅝
May	1⅜	1⅝
WIG	24⅛	25
C Bot	13	13¼
Bas Lt	13¼	14⅛
rd At	3⅞	4⅛
ng Ty	14½	15
m Rlt	6¼	6⅞
sett F	17	17⅝
ds Mk	8	8½
line F	5⅞	6⅛
z Lab	32½	33⅛
b Co	8	8½
d Son	31	32½
tchr	1	1⅛
k Hills	20⅛	20⅜
za Inl	2⅞	3⅛
aden	7	7⅛
nks	7⅝	8⅛
s Sca	16	16¼
ming	3⅜	4⅛
kb M	4¼	4⅝
keyeln	7⅝	8⅛
n Sim	4⅛	4⅜
NSv	30	31½
npl Ch	3⅝	4¼
rad H	1⅝	2
Swst	4	4⅜
in Air	1⅝	2⅛
Tac	1⅜	2⅜
Vt PS	14⅝	15
Lea	10⅛	11⅛
sa Ut	11½	12½
Bridg	60	62
in Cp	5⅛	6
isSe	109½	113½
le F	4⅛	5⅛
nUt A	36⅝	37?
nUt B	30⅛	30⅞
k Md	30⅞	31⅜
v Cp	6	6⅛
r Vent	⅜	1⅛
r Ctr	11½	12¼
d Sh	20½	22
w Pa	28	28½
Pap	26⅛	27⅛
w Co	9	9⅜
ss Co	17	17⅛
ir Fed	1⅝	2⅛

	Bid	Ask
Danly M	7⅝	8⅛
Data Dgn	5¼	5⅝
Data 100	8⅛	8⅝
Davl Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	31½	32½
Delhi Oil	4	4⅛
DeLux C	22⅝	23½
Det CanT	12⅛	13⅛
Det. IntBr	29⅛	30⅛
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	14⅝	15⅛
Dbm Cru	17⅛	18
Decutel	5⅜	5⅞
Dollar G	8⅛	9
Dorch G	10	10⅛
Doyle DB	13⅛	14⅛
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Durlron	12⅛	13
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	24	24⅛
ElPas El	11⅛	11⅛
Elba Syst	1⅜	2
Elder Be	6½	7⅛
Elec Nucl	5	5⅛
Elec Mod	1⅜	2
Energy C	18⅛	19
Entwistl	5	5⅝
Equty Oil	26⅝	27¼
Etban Al	18½	19⅛
Fab Tek	⅜	1⅛
FldUn Li	20⅛	20⅝
Fingrhl	4⅞	5⅛
FtBkSys	39½	40⅛
Fst Bost	21½	22⅛
FtEmpSt	7⅝	7⅞
FtWnFn	2	2⅛
Flcknar	11⅛	11⅞
Fla WatU	⅜	⅞
Forest O	19⅛	19⅝
Frmlall	½	1
Fotomat	18⅛	18⅝
Frkln Cp	5⅝	6⅛
Frnkln El	9⅛	9⅝
Frnd Ice	19	19⅝
Gen RIEs	3½	4⅛
G Reinsu	183	187
Gov EFin	9⅛	10
Graph Co	15½	16⅛
Green Mt	11½	12
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Intst	13½	14
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅜
Harper R	7⅛	7⅝
Harlf NC	11½	12
Henred F	17¼	18
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	11⅛	12⅛
Horlz Res	⅜	1⅛
Huds Pap	25½	26½
Hyatt Cp	5⅜	6
XUT Inl	3⅝	4⅛
Ind Nucl	2⅞	3⅛
Infra Ind	1⅝	2¼
Intel Cp	55	56½
Interc En	6	7
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Intrnd G	15⅛	15⅞
InBk Wsh	2⅞	3⅛
IaSou Ut	23⅜	24⅛
Jamsby	11⅛	12½
Jiffy Fds	⅜	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅝	15⅛
Kaiser Stl	32½	33½
KaisStl pf	17⅝	18⅛
Kalvar	1⅜	2⅛

	Bid	Ask
Kaman A	18½	19⅛
Kamps A	6⅛	6⅝
Kate. Gra	⅜	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7½	7⅞
Kelly Svc	16⅝	17½
Kauff Ess	12	13
Keye Fib	13½	13⅞
Key CusF	7	7½
Keys Int	18⅛	19
King Inf	1⅛	1⅜
Knap Vog	15½	16½
Lance In	22½	23⅛
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lane Co	20	21
Lin Bcast	15⅛	15½
Log Etrn	3⅛	4
Madisn G	14	14½
Mal Rlty	9-16	¾
Mallkrt	39	40
Manor C	3⅝	4¼
Maul LP	11	11½
McCorm	37½	38¼
McQuay	15⅛	16
Measur	11⅞	12⅜
Medlrn	22½	23⅛
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15⅛	16
Midd Ca	2	2⅜
Midl Bks	20⅛	21⅛
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	24⅝	25¼
Miner In	⅜	1⅛
Minn Gas	22	22½
MissVl G	13⅝	14⅛
Mont Col	4⅜	4⅞
Moore S	11⅞	12⅛
Moore P	7	8
Morg Res	1⅛	1⅜
Mostek	18⅛	18¾
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅞
Mueller	13⅝	14⅛
Narag Cp	7½	8⅛
Nat G&O	12	12⅜
Nat Lib	5⅛	5½
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	4	5
NJNat G	12⅛	13½
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	21⅛	21⅝
NoCar Gs	11	11⅛
NoEOl un	27⅛	28
Nortrp Kl	18⅜	19⅛
NW NatG	9⅜	9⅝
NW PuSv	18½	19
Noxel Cp	14¼	14⅞
Ogilvy M	25⅞	26½
Ohio Ferr	16½	17½
Ormont	7⅝	8
Otter TP	20½	21
Over NA	4⅜	4⅞
Pabst Br	23½	24
PacGa R	25	25⅝
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅝
Pauley P	5⅜	6½
Pearl Mf	11⅜	12⅜
Pa Enter	16⅞	17⅛
PenzOff B	15⅛	16
Pepsi BW	10⅞	11¼
Petran H	11⅛	12
Petrolit	39⅛	40⅛
Petttbon	22	23
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅜

	Bid	Ask
Pinkrtn	36½	37⅛
Pion HIB	18⅝	19⅛
Pistlln	2⅝	3⅛
Possis Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Progrp	1⅜	1⅞
PubS NC	11⅛	11⅞
P Bennet	18⅛	19⅛
PurD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅝	2⅞
Ragen Pr	1½	2
Rahall C	7	7½
Raych Cp	99	104
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	⅜	⅞
Road Ex	38⅛	39
Robin M	16½	17½
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4½	4⅞
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1 9-16	1 13-16
Scripps H	28½	30½
Sels Delt	1⅜	1⅞
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	34¼	35
Shaw Co	20⅛	21¼
Snap Tls	32	33
SolidSt Sc	8⅝	9⅝
S CalWat	12¼	13
SwGs Cp	10⅛	10½
SwEl Sv	16½	17¼
Standyn	18	18½
Std Regls	16⅝	17½
Stan HPd	15	16
Sterlg Str	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	23½	25
Super El	5½	5⅞
TIME DC	3⅞	4
Tampax	33	34
Tayir Wi	17	17½
Tech Pub	12	13
Tecum P	42½	44½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tibny Co	8⅛	8⅝
TracoCp	4	4⅛
Transo O	11⅞	12⅛
Trico Pd	31	32
Trlin OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	14⅝	15½
Tyson F	13	13⅝
Un McGil	10¼	11¼
US Surg	10	10½
US TrkLn	14¼	14⅜
UVa Bks	16⅛	16⅞
UpPen P	18⅝	19½
Valley Gs	10⅛	11⅛
VanD Air	9⅛	10
Vance S	4½	5
Velcro	6⅝	7⅛
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	18⅛	19⅛
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	12⅝	13⅛
Webb Re	8⅝	9½
Wecor Dvl	3 7-16	3⅝
Weight W	6⅛	6⅝
Weldtrn	1½	2⅛
Weling M	6½	7
Well Gar	4½	5⅛
Welsbch	3	3⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	1½
Westmd	54	54⅛
Wdwrd L	24⅛	24⅜
Wright W	4	4⅛
ZionUt B	22	23

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103	103¾
Ashland 8-87	98	99
Aust.R.D. 9½-80	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	102¾	103¼
BFCE 8¾-83	101	102
B.N.P 9½-81	104¾	105¼
Bras Can 9¾-82	103	104
British Gas 9-81	101¾	102¼
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	104	105
Carrier 8-87	95¾	96¾
Charboges 8¾-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Refine 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	95½	96½
Conoco 8-86	101¼	102¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	96	97
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Corn 8½-86	102½	103½
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	100	100½
ECS 8¾-81	102	103
ECS 9¼-86	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	104½	105½
Erap 9¾-85	103	104
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
First Chic 7-80	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103½	105½
Gould 9¼-83	104¼	105¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
Home Oil 9½-84	102	103
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103	104
Intl Util 8¼-82	100¼	101¼
ISE Canada 9-82	102¾	103¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	102¾	103¾
Michelin 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	99½	100½
Nrc Finan 10-81	103	104
NatWest 9-86	99¾	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	103	104

N Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
N Zealand 8½-83	101	102
NrgKomBk 7½-87	94	95
Norpipes 9¼-86	101¾	102¾
NorskHydr 9¾-85	105	106
NorthAMR 7⅝-79	101	102
Norway 9-80	104¼	105¼
Norway 8½-81	103	103¾
Occidental 9¾-83	103	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104	105
Oslo 9-88	100¾	101¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103½
Pac Light 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
Pennwalt 8-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 8½-81	102¼	103¼
QuebProv 9-83	102½	103½
QuebProv 7½-88	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	97¾	98¾
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
S dvik 9½-86	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	103¼	104¼
SFE 9-83	101	102
Shell 8-86	101¼	102¼
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St Ind 8½-80	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8½-88	103	104
S Handels 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
Tenneco 7½-79	100¼	101¼
Tenneco 7⅞-87	95¾	96¾
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	100½	101½
Transocean 7½-87	97	98
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	97	98
Utah 8-87	99¾	100¾
Volvo 9½-85	104¼	105¼

Carnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	112	114
Chrysler 4¾-88	61½	63½
Chrysler 5-88	66	68
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	95	97
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85	87
EastKodak 4½-88	102	104
Econ Lab 4¾-87	76½	78½
Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Ford 6-86	95	97
Ford 5-88	85½	87½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4¾-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	95	97
Gulf West 5-88	91½	93½
Honeywell 6-86	81	83
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87½	89½
ITT 4¾-87	78½	80½
Komatsu 7¼-90	99	101
Matsushita 6¾-90	112	114
Mitsui 7¼-90	102½	104
McDerm 4¾-87	148	150
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108	110
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	105	107
Penney JC 4½-87	82	84
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93½	95½
R.C.A. 5-8*	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	124½	126½
Revlon 4⅞-87	107	109
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4¾-82	105	107
WarnLam 4½-87	86	88
WarnLam 4½-88	82½	84½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amaxco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Ashland 5-88	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¼-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	98½	100½
Borden 6⅜-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	99	101
BroadHale 4⅜-87	78	80

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.31	93.01	105.13
Previous	101.32	92.99	103.90

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 12—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	5¾	Teleprmpt		196	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	9	125	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
35	25	Tenneco 1.8	8	457	32	31⅝	32 —	½
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	119	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
31⅜	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		89	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
28¾	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	2527	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜—	⅜
43½	34½	TexComm 1	11	28	36¼	36	36¼+	¼
39⅝	28½	TexEst 1.85	8	394	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞—	⅜
27	24¾	TxET pf 2.40		5	27	27	27	
31	27¼	TxET pf 2.87		10	30⅝	30½	30⅝+	⅛
45⅝	29	TexGsT 2	7	148	41¾	40¾	40¾—	1½
43½	28½	TxGs pf 1.50		3	41	40	40 —	3
15⅝	11⅞	TexInd 1b	12	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
129¾	93⅛	TexInst 1	31	394	109½	107	107½—	1⅝
8⅝	5¼	TexInt	16	101	7⅝	7½	7½	
24⅛	13¾	TexGs .20	9	x76	21¾	21½	21½	
27⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	22	3	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
22½	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	370	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
37½	28	Texsglf 1.20	10	122	32¾	32¼	32¼—	¼
9⅝	3⅛	Texfi Ind		192	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
31⅜	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	167	27½	27	27⅜	
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		105	32¾	32¼	32¾+	⅜
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40		111	25⅞	25¼	25⅞—	⅛
19⅝	12⅜	Thiokol .84	6	48	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
43	33	ThomBet .88	19	145	37⅜	37	37¼—	⅜
13½	7⅜	ThomIn .40b	10	1	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
14¼	7⅞	ThomJW .50	9	12	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
9½	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	29	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
17⅝	17½	TidwtMr	6	52	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
19½	13¼	TigerInt .40	7	152	14	13	13⅛—	¾
34⅞	32½	TimeInc	12	99	33	32	32 —	1⅜
23¾	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	96	21⅜	21¼	21¼—	⅛
59⅞	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	10	45	53½	53	53 +	⅛
15¾	9½	Tish Rlty		67	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		16	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	⅛
25⅞	22⅜	TolEdis 2.12	8	40	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
13½	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	30	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
9¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	9	53	13⅛	12¾	12¾	¼
31½	19½	TraneCo 1.08	9	23	29¾	29⅛	29⅜+	⅛
35¼	29	TranUn 1.76	12	7	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
15⅜	7½	TransW Air		692	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅜
19¼	11⅛	TWApf 2		11	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
13⅞	9¼	Transam .66	9	438	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
23⅛	20⅛	TranInc 1.92		11	22¾	22¾	22¾	
16⅝	8½	Transco .90	7	239	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	8	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
27	25⅞	TrGPL pf 2.50		23	25⅞	25¾	25¾—	⅛
12	6¾	TranPP .020	4	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	25	20	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
33⅛	25	Travlrs 1.0	11	303	35⅛	34½	34½—	⅛
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		14	41¼	41¼	41¼	
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		104	20	19½	19½—	⅜
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		21	1⅜	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
15½	10	TrianInd .90	22	37	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
12½	6½	Triang Pac		4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
23	15⅛	TrinityIn .56	5	90	19¾	18⅞	19⅛—	½
30½	24¼	Tropican .60	15	15	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛—	½
15⅝	11½	TucsonG 1.08	10	227	15¼	14¾	14⅞	
15	8⅜	TwenCen .50	10	136	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	8	40	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	¼
27⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	5	155	17	16¾	16⅞	
		U						
29⅞	21½	UALInc .60		2303	22⅞	22	22¼—	⅜
29½	21¼	UAL pf .40		28	22¼	22¼	22¼	
16⅞	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	60	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z160	29¾	29¾	29¾+	⅜
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	14	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
15⅞	10	UP .10e		78	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
35⅝	19⅝	UVInl 1.50	4	60	28¾	27⅜	27⅜—	1⅜
25¼	19¾	UARC 1.30	7	17	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Unarco .60	5	12	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
42	40⅛	UniNV 2.86e	6	51	40	39⅜	39⅜—	½
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	89	10⅛	9⅞	10	
67⅞	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	12	352	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝—	1
76¾	57½	UnCarb 2.50	9	385	58¾	58¼	58¼	
9⅜	6⅛	Un Commrc		27	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
19⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	17	58	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	278	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z100	50	49⅞	50 +	1
29½	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		12	29¼	29	29 —	⅜
6	3⅜	Un Fidelity	5	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
55⅝	40⅝	UnCal 2.10	7	248	54½	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
71	52½	UCa pf2.50		13	70¾	70	70 —	½
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	143	84½	83⅞	84 +	⅜
16¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		2	15	15	15 +	¼
2⅜	1⅜	Uniona Inc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10½	7¼	Uniroyal .50	17	238	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
82¾	71	Uniryl pf 8		z900	79¾	79	79¾+	¾
11¾	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	183	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
12	6⅜	UnBrnd pfA		16	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
9⅞	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		41	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
24⅞	14	UnEnRs 1.32	4	31	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
11¾	5⅝	UPInCal .24	6	49	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	17	27	10	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
26	22¾	Ulllum 2.32	8	43	25¾	25¼	25⅜	
21⅜	9⅜	UnitInd .60	7	8	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
7⅛	4⅝	UnitInn .10	6	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12¼	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	7	15	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .0		84	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
41⅜	15⅜	Un Nuclr	14	286	33⅛	30⅞	30½—	2½
37⅛	1⅜	UnitPk Min	325	32	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
17⅞	10⅝	UnitRelg .56	5	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		14	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
47⅜	32½	USFidG 2.48	13	259	46⅛	45⅝	45½+	¼
25⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	11	123	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
28⅜	22½	USGy pf 1.80		3	25½	25½	25½+	¼
10⅝	5¼	USHom .16	11	64	7⅛	6¾	6¾—	⅜
7¼	3⅜	USInd .20	9	249	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	4	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	US RltyInv			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38¼	19⅝	USShoe 1.05	6	112	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅜
57⅝	45⅜	US Steel 2.20	8	1876	47⅛	46⅝	47 +	½
24⅞	19⅜	USTobac 1	12	23	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	1
37½	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	7	324	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞—	¾
168½	143½	UnTech pf 8		6	148½	147	148½—	2½
109	104	UnTch pf7.32		6	105	105	105	
18	14	UnITel 1.20	10	207	18⅛	17¾	17¾—	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	UnITel wt		25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22½	18¼	UnTI 2pf1.50		15	22½	22¼	22¼	
9⅜	4½	Unitrod .10e	8	21	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
15⅜	9½	Univar .56	5	45	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
25⅞	18⅝	UnLeaf 1.32	7	241	30	28⅞	28⅞+	3⅜
48½	37⅛	Upjohn 1.08	17	201	42	41⅝	41½—	⅛
15¼	11⅜	USLIFE .40	6	283	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
11⅞	9⅞	UslfeF .26a		x48	12	11⅞	11⅞+	¼
64⅜	46¾	UtahInt 1.20a	13	733	63	61⅜	62 —	½
37⅜	27⅜	UtahPL 2.80	8	130	35½	35⅛	35½	
32¾	29¼	UtPL pf 2.80		4	32¼	32¼	32¼+	
		V						
28⅝	18⅝	VFCp 1.10	7	17	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	6	Valleyln .40	4	55	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	11	113	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅜
13⅝	4⅜	Varo Inc	4	347	8½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅞
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
7	3½	Venice .20	5	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
14⅜	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		36	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	70	19	18½	18⅞	¼
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		14	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
15½	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	1238	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
45	40	VaEP pf4.04		z50	45	45	45	
48	41½	VaEP pf4.20		z200	47	47	47 —	1
53	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z100	52¼	52¼	52¼+	¼
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z20	56¾	56⅝	56¾+	¾
86⅝	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z50	84½	84½	84½—	1
99	83	VaEP pf8.84		z10	98½	98½	98½—	½
106	98	VaEP pf9.75		z40	105	104½	104½	
31	27⅜	VaEP pf2.90		18	31	30⅞	30⅞	
87¼	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		z1610	88½	87	88½+	1½
79	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z320	79½	78½	79½+	1⅞
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z730	82	82	82	
8⅜	4⅞	Vornado Inc	4	18	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
29¼	16¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	¼
		W - X - Y - Z						
50	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z40	48	48	48 +	1
23	16¾	Wachova .50	9	39	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
60¼	39½	Wach pf 2.20		3	48½	48½	48½—	¼
5½	2¾	Wach Rlty		29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅜	11½	WalMart .08	16	138	14¾	14½	14¾+	¼
17¾	12¼	Walgreen 1	8	13	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
33¾	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	3	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
20	11½	WalMu 1	7	19	17⅜	17	17¼ —	⅜
44½	28¼	WaltJim 1.20		334	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞—	½
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		1	36	36	36 —	½
10⅝	5¾	WardFd .47t	15	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10½	6½	Warnaco .60t		18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
30½	16½	WarnS 1.20	14	16	25½	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
25¾	17½	WrnCom .60	6	109	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	¼
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38½	29⅝	WarnerL 1	15	393	33¼	32⅞	33	
20⅞	18	WashGs 1.88	10	40	19⅝	19	19⅝	¼
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	5	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
20	12⅜	WashStl. 1	6	2	17½	17½	17½—	½
24	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	50	23½	23	23 —	½
11⅞	6⅝	WasteM .10e	11	75	11	10½	11 +	⅜
35⅞	14	WatkJn .32	10	177	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	WayGos .48	7	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
7	4	Wean Unit	9	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18¾	13⅞	Wea pf 2.20k		6	16	16	16	
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	7	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	WebbDel E	10	33	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	11	24⅝	24½	24½	
26¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	7	81	22	21⅝	21⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e	21	31	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	7		14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
42⅜	33½	WtPtPap 2.40	7	39	36⅞	36⅛	35⅞—	½
27¼	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	9	6	26¼	26	26 —	½
12⅝	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	13	121	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
26⅛	17⅜	WnBnc 1.40	8	88	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
15⅝	11⅜	WnNorA .40b	5	32	14½	14⅛	14½	
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	5	29	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	½
19½	12⅜	WnPubl .80b	6	13	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
20⅝	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	228	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅜
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	52	52	52	
57	45	WnUn pf4.90		2	54½	54	54 —	½
65	54	WnUn pf 6		1	61¼	61¼	61¼—	¼
26⅜	25	WnUn pf2.56		12	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	1449	17⅞	17¼	17½—	⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z20	47	47	47 +	½
28	24⅜	Westvaco 1.10	8	50	25½	25¼	25½+	⅛
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	572	43⅛	42½	42¾	
66¾	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		22	60⅜	60	60⅜	½
24⅞	18	WheelFr .60	11	174	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛—	1
23⅞	16	WheelPit Stl		23	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z50	58	58	58	
50	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z100	49½	48½	48½—	1
34⅜	22	Whirlpol .80	11	832	22⅝	22½	22⅝—	⅛
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1a	6	93	23⅛	22⅞	23	
37⅛	34⅜	WhitC pfC 3		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
9⅛	5⅜	White Mot		97	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
31⅜	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	5	28	26¼	25½	25½—	⅜
6⅞	3	Whittaker	12	420	6⅝	6½	6½	
13⅝	9⅝	Wickes .18r		70	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
6⅝	4	WiebdlSt .32	6	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
29	20	WillmsCos 1	7	540	23¼	22½	23⅛+	⅜
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .12e	7	62	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
41¾	36⅜	WinnDx 1.56	13	45	39	38⅝	39⅜—	⅜
9½	5⅜	Winnebago	18	139	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17	13¼	WinterJ .68	6	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
30¾	24¼	WiscElPw 2	11	49	30⅛	30¼	30½+	⅛
104½	99	WisE pf 8.90		z200	105½	104½	105½+	1
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	10	10	19⅜	19¼	19¼—	⅛
28⅝	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		4	28	28	28 +	½
21¼	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	9	169	21	20⅝	20¾+	⅛
20½	16⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	50	20⅛	20	20	
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	29	26⅛	25¾	25¾—	⅜
21⅝	10	WitrD .60	4	23	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .12e	5	38	4	3⅞	3⅞	⅛
13½	10⅜	Womelco .44	7	25	12¼	12	12⅛	
10⅜	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
19⅞	15⅜	WoodPet .20	10	86	18	17½	17½—	¼
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	496	21⅜	20⅞	21 —	⅜
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		12	33⅛	33¼	33¼+	¼
6¾	4	WorldAir	24	45	4¼	4	4	
86½	64⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	10	14	82	81⅜	82 +	¼
17½	5⅜	Wurltzer .20	7	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
11¼	6⅝	Wylain .60	10	28	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
6⅞	1½	Wyly Corp		155	1⅝	1½	1½	
68⅝	48⅜	XeroxCp 1.20	14	1411	62⅛	60⅛	60⅝—	1
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	19	21	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
12⅜	6¼	Yates Ind	22	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	6	31	16	16	16 —	¼
16	10⅜	Zapata .30b	3	70	11⅜	11	11 —	¼
9½	5⅞	Zayre Corp	5	98	6⅜	6	6 —	¼
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	12	757	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnind .40	8	106	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	¼

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.32½	—
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.65	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.38	.34
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila. ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	67-68	58-60
Lead spot, lb	24½-26	20
Copper elec lb	70⅝-74⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.0050	3.20¾
Zinc E St L basis lb	39-40	38½-39
Silver N Y oz	4.150	4.28 5/10
Gold N Y oz	115.05	140.75
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	810.50	793.20

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 12, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	9.40	9.40	9.15	9.30	9.43
May	9.60	9.61	9.39	9.53	9.66
Jul	9.72	9.76	9.58	9.67	9.84
Sep	9.80	9.85	9.68	9.80	9.92
Oct	9.93	9.93	9.73	9.83	9.96
Mar	10.30	10.30	10.10	10.25	a10.30

Sales: 1,849.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	182.0	180.0	182.0	182.0	177.5

Sales: 1.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	120.50	120.50	116.60	116.90s	120.60
Mar	115.40	115.40	111.40	111.90s	115.30
May	107.50	111.20	107.20	107.65s	110.95
Jul	106.85	107.15	103.75	103.45s	106.85
Sep	102.85	102.85	98.95	99.65s	102.85
Dec	96.70	96.80	92.80	93.45s	96.50

Sales: 1,100.
Spot accra 1.32½.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	56.00	56.70	55.70	55.60s	55.00
Dec	56.00	57.30	55.70	56.10s	56.50
Jan	56.30	57.80	56.20	56.60s	57.00
Mar	57.40	58.80	57.20	57.60s	58.00
May	58.30	59.80	58.20	58.60s	59.10
Jul	59.30	60.80	59.20	59.60s	60.10
Sep	60.40	61.70	60.10	60.50s	61.10

Sales: estimated 6,890.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	4.78	5.00	4.78	4.98	4.77
Mar	5.52	5.67	5.46	5.63	5.51
Apr	6.00	6.17	5.96	6.10	5.98
May	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.99

Sales: 687.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	414.50	414.80	414.50	416.08s	411.20
Dec	417.50	418.80	416.10	418.50s	413.70
Jan	419.00	419.50	417.50	419.80s	415.00
Mar	422.50	424.30	421.50	423.90s	419.10
May	426.30	428.50	426.30	428.10s	423.30
Jul	430.30	432.80	430.30	432.40s	427.50
Sep	435.50	437.50	435.50	437.00s	[illegible]
Dec	443.00	444.30	442.50	444.30s	439.30
Jan	445.50	445.50	445.00	446.80s	441.70

Sales: estimated 16,300.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	81.80	82.15	80.12	80.25	82.12
Mar	83.00	83.10	80.75	80.[illegible]	82.55
May	82.30	82.45	80.55	81.10	82.00
Jul	80.30	80.80	78.60	79.00	80.20
Oct	71.40	71.48	70.76	70.76	70.75
Dec	67.80	67.95	67.50	67.55	67.55
Mar				b67.05	66.50

Sales: 5,000.

U.S. Commodity Prices

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	50.40	50.40	50.25	b51.10	b50.50
Jan	51.40	51.40	51.00	51.00	51.55
Mar	52.90	53.00	52.40	52.40	b53.05
May	53.80	54.00	53.80	b53.65	b54.45
Jul	55.60	55.60	55.60	b55.10	

Sales: 200

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	115.20	115.20	114.50	114.70s	114.60
Feb	114.80	115.00	114.70	114.70s	114.50
Apr	115.00	115.10	114.90	114.90s	114.70
Jun	115.20	115.50	115.10	115.20s	115.00
Oct	116.50	116.60	116.30	116.40s	116.20
Dec	117.10	117.20	117.00	117.00s	116.80
Feb	118.00	118.00	117.80	117.70s	117.50

Sales: 1,117.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Oct. 12, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Dec	2.91	2.95	2.88½	2.95	2.91⅛
Mar	3.02½	3.06⅛	3.00½	3.06⅛	3.02⅞
May	3.08½	3.13½	3.06¼	3.13½	3.08½
Jul	3.14¼	3.20	3.12½	3.20	3.14¼
Sep	3.20¼	3.26¼	3.19	3.26¼	3.21
Dec	—	—	—	3.35¼	3.30

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Dec	2.65½	2.67	2.64¾	2.67	2.66¼
Mar	2.74¼	2.75	2.73¼	2.74¾	2.74½
May	2.79½	2.81	2.78¾	2.80½	2.80
Jul	2.83¼	2.84¾	2.81¾	2.84¾	2.83¾
Sep	2.75¾	2.76½	2.75	2.76½	2.76½
Dec	2.68	2.68½	2.66½	2.67	2.68½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Nov	6.34	6.36	6.24	6.24	6.36
Jan	6.38	6.41½	6.32	6.32	6.42
Mar	6.44	6.47½	6.38	6.38½	6.47½
May	6.43	6.46½	6.39	6.40	6.47½
Jul	6.41	6.45	6.38	6.40	6.46½
Aug	6.38	6.42	6.35	6.38	6.44
Sep	6.25	6.26	6.24½	6.26	6.40
Nov	6.19	6.20	6.18	6.18	6.38

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Oct	20.60	20.75	20.40	20.40	20.75
Dec	20.85	21.00	20.60	20.65	21.00
Jan	21.10	21.15	20.70	20.70	21.15
Mar	21.20	21.35	20.90	20.90	21.30
May	21.30	21.35	21.00	21.00	21.30
Jul	21.35	21.40	21.08	12.08	21.35
Aug	21.35	21.35	21.08	21.08	21.35

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Oct	173.50	176.00	173.50	174.80	176.50
Dec	179.50	181.00	177.50	179.80	180.00
Jan	180.50	183.00	179.50	180.80	181.70
Mar	183.00	184.00	181.50	182.00	183.00
May	182.50	184.00	181.50	182.50	183.00
Jul	183.00	184.00	182.00	182.00	183.50
Aug	181.50	183.50	181.00	181.00	182.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Oct	418.50	418.50	416.00	417.00	414.00
Nov	—	—	—	417.00	414.00
Dec	417.50	419.00	415.80	417.00	412.50
Feb	420.50	422.00	419.00	420.00	415.50
Apr	424.50	425.50	423.00	424.00	419.20
Jun	429.00	430.50	427.50	429.00	423.50
Aug	433.00	434.00	432.00	433.50	[illegible]
Oct	437.70	438.50	437.50	439.00	433.50
Dec	442.00	443.50	442.00	443.50	438.50
Feb	447.50	450.00	447.50	449.00	443.50
Apr	453.30	454.00	452.50	453.00	458.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Oct	39.50	39.77	39.22	39.40	b38.80
Dec	42.10	42.10	41.32	41.70	41.60
Feb	42.05	42.17	41.40	41.80	42.05
Apr	42.55	42.70	42.00	42.50	42.50
Jun	43.90	44.00	43.40	43.70	43.55
Aug	44.00	44.10	43.47	43.85	b43.70
Oct	44.10	44.10	43.70	44.00	a43.80

Sales: Oct 1561; Dec 7788; Feb 2864; April 1857; June 305; Aug 101; Oct 22.
Open interest: Oct 2004; Dec 12395; Feb 9227; April 4124; June 1716; Aug 577; Oct 206.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Oct	34.45	34.60	34.17	34.40	34.50
Dec	34.60	34.60	33.87	34.25	34.60
Feb	34.25	34.25	33.45	33.87	34.00
Apr	33.30	33.35	32.30	32.90	32.90
Jun	35.80	35.80	35.10	35.40	a35.60
Jul	35.45	35.0	35.45	b35.50	a35.70
Aug	34.30	34.30	34.15	a34.15	a34.40
Oct	33.60	33.60	33.20	a33.25	a33.32
Dec	34.50	34.50	34.10	34.10	34.20

Sales: Oct 198; Dec 1932; Feb 784; April 169; June 31; July 11; Aug 7; Oct 7; Dec 13.
Open interest: Oct 782; Dec 3905; Feb 1632; April 1167; June 523; July 496; Aug 325; Oct 146; Dec 61.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Oct	63.95	63.95	63.20	63.25	63.95
Nov	66.10	66.60	65.70	65.80	66.60
Dec	65.90	65.90	64.90	65.00	65.75
Jan	59.95	59.95	59.20	59.20	59.75
Feb	57.75	58.75	58.00	58.[illegible]2	58.75

Sales: Oct 35; Nov 262; Dec 375; Jan 28; Feb 8.
Open interest: Oct 303; Nov 1264; Dec 1666; Jan 142; Feb 73.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prv
Feb	53.00	53.10	52.02	52.90	[illegible]
Mar	52.40	52.50	51.62	52.47	[illegible]
May	53.30	53.30	52.40	53.10	[illegible]
Jul	53.45	53.50	52.67	b53.15	[illegible]
Aug	51.40	51.50	51.12	b51.50	[illegible]

Sales: Feb 3282; March 246; May 35; July 20; Aug 8.
Open interest: Feb 4282; March 1761; May 833; July 438; Aug 262.
b Bid; a—Asked; n Nominal
s-settling.

London Commodities

Oct. 12, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	137.25	135.50	135.85-136	136.50-137
Mar	145	142.25	142.75-142.80	144.75-145
May	150	147.25	147.70-148	149.55-149.75
Aug	155	153	153.50-153.75	155 -155.25
Oct	160	159	158.50-159	161 -161.25
Dec	166.50	165	164 -165.25	167.25-168.50
Mar	170.[illegible]	170.50	170 -171.50	172 -172.45
Lots: 1,655.				
COCOA				
Dec	1705	1650	1630 -1632	1684 -1686
Mar	1673	1590	1594 -1595	1653 -1654
May	1635	1561	1562 -1563	1619 -1620
Jul	1600	1530	1530 -1534	1589 -1590
Sep	1564	1495	1495 -1496	1552½-1553½
Dec	1483	1483	1420 -1429	1482 -1483
Mar	1440	1440	1395 -1399	1451½-1452
Lots: 4,665.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1995	1880	1936 -1938	1963 -1964
Jan	1992	1885	1928 -1930	1964 -1965
Mar	1980	1895	1923 -1925	1952 -1954
May	1970	1891	1918 -1920	1948 -1950
Jul	1970	1895	1914 -1919	1945 -1948
Sep	1960	1910	1910 -1914	1940 -1947
Nov	No trade		1900 -1915	1947 -1946
Lots: 3,578.				

London Metal Markets

Oct. 12, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	749.50- 750.50	736.50- 737
3 months	784.50- 785	771.50- 772
Cathodes: spot	733 - 735	719 - 723
3 months	767 - 769	754 - 757
Tin: spot	4,825 -4,830	4,760 -4,770
3 months	4,980 -4,985	4,915 -4,920
Lead: spot	274 - 274.50	271 - 272
3 months	285.50- 286	282 - 282.50
Zinc: spot	376 - 376.50	372 - 373
3 months	393.50- 394.50	390 - 390.50
Silver: spot	251.40- 251.60	247.10- 247.30
3 months	261.60- 261.80	257.30- 257.40

Paris Commodities

Oct. 12, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch'ge
SUGAR				
Nov			1,235-—	+ 5
Dec			1,316-1,320	—12
Jan			1,316-1,320	—14
Mar	1,342	1,310	1,320-1,320	—23
May	1,376	1,360	1,355-1,360	—30
Jul			1,355-1,380	— 5
Aug			1,355-1,380	— 5
Oct	1,375	1,360	1,365-1,375	+ 5
Lots: 68.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,365	1,305	1,306-1,312	—24
Mar	1,338	1,288	1,286-1,295	—32
May	1,270		1,255-1,266	—25
Jul			1,225-—	—35
Sep	1,235		1,225-1,240	— 5
Dec			—1,160	—45

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 12, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
InfTelTel	254,100	30⅝—	½
Texaco Inc	252,700	26⅜—	⅜
Kidde Co	247,400	31⅛+	⅜
UAL Inc	230,300	22¼—	⅜
Litton Ind	227,400	15 —	⅛
Dow Ch	221,000	40⅝+	⅛
Gen Motors	211,700	68⅝—	2
US Steel	187,800	47 +	½
GulfWstn	186,400	16⅝—	⅛
Gen Elec	177,100	51⅝—	½
Teledyne	167,100	65½—	5⅜
BankAmer	156,300	24½	
Westgh El	144,900	17½—	⅛
Xerox Cp	141,100	60⅝—	1
Am Motors	131,200	4⅛—	⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nations Close
Volume (in millions)	18.21	[illegible]
Advances	410	[illegible]
Declines	987	[illegible]
Unchanged	498	[illegible]
Total issues	1895	[illegible]
New 1976 highs	32	[illegible]
New 1976 lows	53	[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
30 Ind	941.24	946.31	928.27	932.35—	[illegible]
20 Trn	205.03	206.25	202.99	203.85—	1.47
15 Util	97.33	97.94	96.63	97.17—	0.4[illegible]
65 Stk	296.89	298.57	293.40	294.73—	2.31

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.42	112.33	112.81	[illegible]
60 Utilities	50.77	50.09	50.32	[illegible]
Finance	11.43	11.26	11.31	[illegible]
Transport	13.40	13.20	13.27	[illegible]
500 Stocks	102.19	100.38	100.81	[illegible]

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.39	53.87	53.87	—0.[illegible]
Industrials	60.05	59.40	59.40	[illegible]
Transportation	37.88	37.59	37.59	[illegible]
Utilities	38.44	38.25	38.25	[illegible]
Finance	52.17	51.80	51.81	[illegible]

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Shor
Oct. 11	106,208	231,681	[illegible]
Oct. 8	123,874	241,593	[illegible]
Oct. 7	127,575	261,576	1,4[illegible]
Oct. 6	[illegible]8,581	275,970	1,3[illegible]
Oct. 4	232,040	102,548	7[illegible]

* These totals are included in the sale figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
STP Corp	72,200	11⅛+	[illegible]
Syntex Corp	38,500	23⅝—	[illegible]
Kaiser Ind	35,700	12⅜—	[illegible]
Armin Cp	32,400	7	[illegible]
Silo Inc	32,100	4 —	[illegible]
Swest GFin	31,200	3⅝+	[illegible]
Champ Ho	30,500	3⅝+	[illegible]
MitchlED	28,300	39⅝+	[illegible]
SCE 4.24pf	25,900	12⅜—	[illegible]
Sambos Rst	25,100	13⅛—	[illegible]
Approx final total		1,780,[illegible]	
Stock sales year ago		1,836,60[illegible]	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg
98.74	97.90	97.96	—[illegible]

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-32

Aguirre Co, AlaP 9.16pf, AtlCity El, Cenlll PSvc, ClevElIll, DaytPL pfG, DetE 9.32pf, DetE 7.68pf, DetE 7.36pf, GaPw 7.80pf, IllPw 7.56pf, Kawec Berl, LongIL pfK, MetE 8.12pf, MetEd pfJ, MetEd pfH, NevPw 8pf, NIM 4.85pf, NoNG 5.60pf, Ohio Edison, OhPow pfB, Orange Rk, PotEl 4.50pf, PSEG 4.08p, Relin 2.60pf, UniTel, UnivLeaf T, USLIFE un, VaEIP 9pf, VEl72 7.72p, VaEP 7.20p, WisEl 8.90p

NEW LOWS-53

Akzona, Alcon Lab, Allied Strs, Am Motors, Anhrter Brp, Arvinin 2pf, Auto Data, Avery Intr, CampTagg, CombE pfA, DeereCo, Divers Mtge, East Kodak, FoMoK pfA, Genesco Inc, Gillette Co, GlobeUni, Grolier Inc, GulfWstn, GlbMtg Rlty, GlfRs pfc, Handleman, Harris Bnkp, Hesston Cp, Holiday Inn, IntMultfd, Leslie Fay, Longs Drug, Malone Hyd, Marine Mid, Mattel Inc, Mohasco, NVF Co, utbd Mar, Pan Am, Ponderosa, Rapid Amer, Rohm Haas, RoyCr Cola, Saul RlEst, Schlitz Brw, Searle GD, SpartnFd, Std Brands, StBr Paint, Std Press, SuperVal, Texfi Ind, Tiger Int, TimeInc, TrnGPL pf, Unilevr NV, Un Camp

VW Raises U.S. Prices

WARREN, Vt., Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Volkswagen of America Inc. increased prices by an average of 2.5 per cent or $112, on its 1977 models for the North American market, excluding the two-door-rabbit model.

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Amex Nationwide Trading, Oct. 12—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4	A&EPlast .P	4	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
	7	AARCp .30	9	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
	4⅝	AAVCos .32	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	7	APS Inc. .25		4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
	⅛	ATI Inc		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	9	AVCCp .40	3	3	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
	4⅝	AVXCp .25a	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
	4⅝	Action .15e	5	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
	1⅛	ActionCp	17	6	3½	3⅝	3½+	⅛
	2	Adam Russl	8	8	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	20	162	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	1	Aegis Corp	7	90	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		15	2	2	2	
	1½	AfflCap .0	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	1-16	AffilCap wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	6⅝	AffilPub .2	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	4	5⅛	5	5—	
	9½	Alan Wood		6	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
	4⅝	AlaskaAirl	2	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	2	AlbaWa .05e	4	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	5⅝	Alcolac .15e	5	12	6¼	6	6—	¼
	3⅝	AllesCp wt		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	21	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	AlleaA wtD		2	2	2	2	
	⅞	AlldArt Ind		30	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	13⅝	AllI Thrm .80	6	2	14	14	14—	⅛
	1	Alpha Ind	12	1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
	3⅛	Altamil .10e	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	11-16	Altec Corp		114	15-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
	8⅝	AltarPdt .50	16	36	11⅜	11	11⅛	
	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z00	48	48	48	
	7⅝	AMAX wt		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	2⅛	Am Aeronca		3	2	2	2—	⅛
	6	AmBiltrl .50	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	7	AmBusP .26	10	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	1	Am Fletch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	5½	AGarPd .34		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	4	Amint Pict	3	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	2⅛	Aisrael .Pi	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	8½	AMaizeA .40	3	36	8⅝	8	8—	⅛
	8¼	AMaizeB .40	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	35	AmMf 2.78e	5	7	45	45	45	
	3⅝	AmMot Inns	37	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	28½	AmPetrof 2.20	6	19	31	30⅝	31+	⅛
	4⅝	APrecs .20a	5	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	ASafEq .171	3	33	5	4⅝	5—	⅛
	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	14	67	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	2⅝	AmTec .10e		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	9⅝	AmUtilS .72a		39	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	9	AMTC Corp	7	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	2	AngloC .12e	5	10	2	2	2—	⅛
	3½	Ankan .30	7	35	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1½	Appld Data	4	25	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4½	16	AquitCa .38	32	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	3⅝	ArbzCL .10e	9	32	4⅝	4	4—	⅛
	6⅝	ArminCp .32	4	324	7⅝	7	7	
	3⅝	Arrow Elect		16	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
	4	Arundel		14	4½	4½	4½	
	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	91	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
	9	AshlOC .20a	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
	2⅛	AstrexInc .05e	7	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	3⅛	Atalanta	2	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	½	AtlRichf wt		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	AtlasCM B	7	134	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	AtlasCp wt		57	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	12⅝	Augatne .15	16	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	Austral Oil	19	143	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	5½	AutoTrn .30t	20	81	6	5⅝	5⅝	
	2⅛	Auto Bldg	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	2⅝	Automat Rad	3	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	2	AVEMC .16	5	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	10½	Avondal 1.30	7	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Aydin Cp	8	3	5	5	5—	⅛

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	9-16	BRTRI .30e		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅛	4	BakerM .10e	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	9⅝	BaldorEl .20	6	12	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	12⅝	BanFd 1.15e		11	16	15⅝	16	
	⅞	BangPun wt		11	1	⅞	⅞	
	6¼	BanistrCH .20e	5	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Banner .06	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	2¼	BarcoCa .12	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	6⅝	Barnwl .10e	33	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	BarryR .06e	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	5⅝	BarryWr .44	7	10	9	8⅝	9+	⅛
	2½	BarthSp .20	9	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	1	Barwick ET		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	2	Bellind .08A	5	37	4	4	4—	⅛
	3½	Benrus Crp		25	4	4	4	
	2⅛	Berg Ent	31	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	10	38	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
	13	BrgB pf 1.15		4	15	14⅝	14⅝	
	1	BernzOme		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4	Bertea .14	8	26	5⅛	5	5—	
	3⅝	BervenC .05	42	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	3	BethCp .20e	91	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	Beverly Ent	13	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	9¼	BicPen .36	8	14	10	10	10—	⅛
	5⅝	BigDad .30e	5	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	11½	BionySm .80	6	17	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
	8½	B'punt	3	5	1	9	9	
	4⅝	BodinAp .40	6	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
	6½	BohBer .20		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	15	BowVall .10	92	55	19⅝	19	19⅝—	⅛
	7⅝	BraddN .20	7	112	7⅝	6⅝	7—	⅛
	2⅛	Branch .20	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	7½	BrazilAr wt		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	10	BrascanA	3	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
	11	BrewerC .80		14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	2½	BroDart .10e	5	3	3	3	3—	
	8¼	BrooksP .40	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅛	BrownCo wt		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	10⅝	BrnFB .60		9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	2	Buehler Cp		2	3	3	3	
	3	Bulldex Inc		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
	12	Bundy 1.00	6	3	15	15	15+	⅛
	3	Burgess Ind	6	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
	11⅝	BurlngFd .55e	4	13	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
	8⅛	Burnsint .40	7	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
	9⅝	Butlerind .50	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	8⅝	CKPet .20e	10	58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
	4⅛	CHCCp	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	3-32	CIMtgwt A		7	3-32	3-32	3-32	
	2½	CMI Corp	5	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7⅛	CMTIn Inc .40		2	2	2	2+	⅛
	6¼	CSECp .52	7	7	12⅝	12	12—	⅛
	6⅝	CWTran .40	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	4⅛	Cabicom Gn	5	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	CagleA .15		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	12⅝	Caldor n		46	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Calcomp		35	4	3⅝	4	
	2½	CalLife	4	20	3	3	3+	⅛
	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	5½	Camco Inc	15	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		35	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	1-16
		Campin .30t		37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15-16	2⅝	CdnExp .05e	8	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Cdn Homstd	16	37	4⅝	4 11-16	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	14⅝	CdnPA 1.50	6	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	7	17	4⅝	4	4⅝	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	19	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	9⅝	CdnOccl .50	8	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8¼	39⅝	Cdn SuprOil	10	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
53⅝	¾	Capehart Cp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1½	Capital Res		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	2⅝	CapHIFd .20	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	17⅝	Carbon .80a	9	54	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Caressa .30	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	34	Carnat 1.40	14	125	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
5⅝	11⅝	CaroPlpl 1b	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	53	CaroPLpf 5		z180	57	57	57—	1½
	2	Carrols Dev		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	13½	CasFd 1.20a		9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	Castleton In	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	8	6	9	8⅝	9+	⅛
	34¾	CenM pf 3.50		z190	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
	4⅛	CentSec .40e		20	5½	5⅝	5½	
	18⅝	CerM pf 2.25		24	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
	1⅛	Certified Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅝	Cerlron Cp		4	11-16	⅞	⅞	
	1¼	Cetec Corp	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	3	Champ Hom		305	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3½	Chartr Med	4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	8¼	Chieftn Dev	14	8	10	9½	9⅝—	⅛
	11⅝	Child World	9	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	1¼	Christiana .10e	6	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	1⅝	Cinerama		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	5¼	CircleK .42	8	28	8	7⅝	8+	⅛
	4⅝	Citation .40b		13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	6⅝	Clarkson .28	6	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	3⅝	Clarostat	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	7	Clausing .64	5	1	9	9	9	
	12⅝	Coachmn	6	33	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	10	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	2	Cobulnc .32t	13	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	12⅝	Coleman .32	7	122	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	2½	Colon Cons		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	ColwellC .28	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	33¼	Cominco	2	12	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
	8⅝	ComAll .30a	6	5	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	
	11⅝	ComMtl .60	6	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	6⅛	ComPsycC .20a	6	49	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
1	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
	2½	Compac Cp	72	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	4	Compo Ind	238	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	CompuDyn	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	⅝	Comput Inv	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	6⅝	Conchem .40	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Concrd Fab	1	7	5⅝	5	5—	⅛
	5⅝	Condec Crp	3	12	8⅛	7⅝	8—	⅛
	2⅝	Conroy .10e	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6¼	ConOil Gas	6	47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	UY	ConsRef .60	18	7	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
	3½	Consyue Cp	13	19	9	8⅝	9	
	⅛	ConfTel wt		8	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
	5⅝	CookEl .40	15	79	13½	13½	13½	
	14⅛	Cooklnd .40	3	14	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	11⅛	CookPV .20	8	21	15⅝	15	15—	⅛
	2½	Cooper Jar	5	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
	2½	Cordon Intl	14	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	9	Core Labs	10	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
	6⅝	Cornelius .40	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	7	24	23⅝	24	
	1⅝	Cosco Inc		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	Cott Corp	10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	13	CoxCbl Com	17	11	16	16	16	
	3⅝	CramrE .13t	22	7	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
	12	Crompton .25e	4	2	14⅝	14	14—	⅛
	30	CrossAT 1	11	49	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	5	7	22	21⅝	22	
	4	Crownin .20	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
	5¼	CrutcR .36	14	73	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	6⅝	CubicCo .28	6	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	1½	CurtisMat .15e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16	⅝	DCL Inc	4	33	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅝	3	DWG Cp .50t	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
¼	3⅛	Damon Cre	4	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	3⅞	Damson Oil	19	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
⅛	12⅝	Daniel .18b	8	35	18⅝	18	18—	⅛
⅛	25	Data Docmt	8	2	45	45	45—	⅛
⅝	4⅝	Dataprod	8	57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
½	5½	DayMin .18e	18	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
½	17½	Depsitr 1.48	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
½	1	Designcr Jw		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
½	3⅛	DevCp Am	9	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
⅝	13¾	DevonGrp	18	z150	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
¼	3¼	Diebo'd VC		92	7	6⅝	7+	⅛
⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	46	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	15½	DillardSt .40	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
⅝	11-16	Diodes Inc		17	15-16	13-16	15-16+	1-16
⅝	1⅝	DisFab .10	8	6	2	2	2	
	11⅝	Diversey .56	8	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
½	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	32	Dome Petrl	8	20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
⅝	5½	Donkeny .34	3	4	6	6	6+	
¼	14	DrexUt 1.32		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅝	6⅛	Driver Harr		7	10	9⅝	10	
14	7⅝	DrgFair .40b	4	14	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	DuplxPd .80	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .30b	9	21	8	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	Dynictn .06e	8	87	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	6	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11¼	6⅝	DynellEl	18	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	1⅝	EAC In	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
42	22⅝	EDG Inc .50r	70	14	42	42	42+	¼
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	13	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
45⅝	30⅝	EassonO .30b	14	8	39⅝	37⅝	39⅝—	¾
6	3⅝	EazorE .24	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	6	Ecodyne .05e	7	3	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Edmos Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	⅛
11	7⅝	EDO Corp .16e	7	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9½	4⅝	ErmhPh .20e	5	7	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
9¼	4⅝	ElcorCh .30	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7	4⅝	ElHosk .10r	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Electrop .80	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .24	6	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	EnrgyRes	6	24	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
9	6⅝	ErnstEC .60	5	22	9	8⅝	9	
2	⅝	Ero Ind	15	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8	4⅝	Espey Mfg	18	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	3	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .32	5	8	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	EtzLav	3	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	7½	EvanAr .10r	8	6	10	10	10	

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fabind .10e	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Fabien .40	28	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	FairTex Mil		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Fairfld Nob		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2½	FairmC .14e	2	2	2½	2½	2½	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	FalconS .60	8	184	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	1
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	5	3	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Family Rec	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	8¼	FannyF .42t	5	1	11	11	11—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Fash Fabric	19	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16¼	12½	FedMart .60	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Fed Resrces		61	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13⅝		Felmont .12e	27	16	13	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅝	5	Felsway .32	5	6	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	1¼	FilmCp Am	3	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .851	5	87	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9¼	5½	FinGen .36b	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FinGnA .36b		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5½	FtComm .20	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	FstHrt pf .50		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	27	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	FischrP .481	5	11	13⅝	13½	13½—	¼
16⅝	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Flagg Ind		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
10¼	8¼	FlightSf .06e	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FlaRck	12	5	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	
16⅛	14⅛	FlukeJ	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20	13¼	FlyDia Oil	6	24	15½	15⅛	15½	
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20a	4	1	4	4	4+	⅛
92½	72⅝	FordCan 5p	5	z220	88	88	88—	2
8⅝	4	Forest City	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	⅛
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
4	1⅝	Franklin RI		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	15⅝	Franklin .40	7	7	16	16	16—	¼
5⅝	3⅛	Friedm .24b	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3	1½	Friend Frst	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	6	165	8	7⅝	8+	½
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅝	GIT Ind		9	1½	1½	1½	
		GRICp		143	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	13	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	GTI Corp		7	2	1⅝	2	
7½	4	Galaxy Cat	8	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Garland Cp	4	2	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	8⅛	GatlJet		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	GnEmp .04e		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Genl Explor	8	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	G Housewar	5	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Gen Recrat		5	1	1	1+	1-16
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Resrch	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc	5	14	2	1⅝	2+	⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	4	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Geon Ind		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	14	15	14⅝	14⅝—	½
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .10j	26	14	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16—	1-16
10⅝	3⅝	Gladding Cp		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Glasrock Pr		6	3½	3½	3½	
33⅝	27	Glatfltr 1.52	5	12	27	27	27—	¼
5⅛	3⅝	GlenGer .16	39	31	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	GlenDis .44t	7	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Globelnd .40	4	7	12⅝	12	12—	⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	5	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7	3⅝	Glover .10e		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	3⅝	Gldblatt .28	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Golden Cycl	92	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12	4⅝	GoldnW .27e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	GoldHeld Cp		65	11-16	⅝	11-16	
4⅝	2	GoodLS .07r	67	15	2⅛	2	2	
	2T	Goodrich wt		49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6	3¼	GorinSt .10e	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	15	GormR .90a	7	2	19⅝	19	19—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GtAm Ind	3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	3⅝	GtBasin Pet		106	4	3⅝	4	
37⅝	25⅝	GtLkCh .28	14	59	30⅝	29⅝	30+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Greenman	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4⅝	GreerHy .12	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
7⅝	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	10	GrossTlc 1	8	9	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
18⅝	6⅛	GrowC .32b	9	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅝	Gruen Ind	113	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5	Guilford .20	3	8	6	5⅝	6+	⅛
1⅝	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		66	1-16	1-32	1-32—	1-32
34⅝	25¼	GlfOilCan 1		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
10	4½	GulfRep Fin	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3¼	G.&trm LD		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	6⅝	HallsMot .50	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	3	3	6	6	6	
12⅝	8¼	HanvrSh .60	4	1	9½	9½	9½	
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	10	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	5	12	21⅝	21	21	
7⅝	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		27	4	4	4	
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	11	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	6		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6¼	Hasting .40a	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	5	Health Chm	12	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	6	13	1½	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3¼	1	Helmn Mfg		30	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅝	8¼	HerMaj .72	5	11	16½	16½	16½	
4⅝	2½	HiGinc .15t	23	3	3	2⅝	3+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Highind Cap		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Hipirnic .20	9	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	¼
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	93	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
28	16⅝	HormelG 1	8	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14¼	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	10	15	14	13⅝	13⅝—	½
8¼	4⅛	HousRon .30	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HouseVi .32	7	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr in	35	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
72⅝	32⅝	HouOilM .80	21	246	69⅝	68⅝	69+	⅛
24⅝	13	HowelC .40e	5	7	14⅝	14	14—	⅝
7⅝	3¼	Howell .15e	3	7	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	9	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
3⅝	1⅝	Hudson Gen		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
41⅝	33	HudBO 1.40	9	51	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
11⅝	6	Huffman .48a	5	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	HuskyO .80	5	5	17	17	17+	¼
5⅝	3	Hycel Inc	17	38	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	5⅝	ICBCp .20e		3	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
10¼	4⅛	ICMR .30t		11	4½	4½	4½	
8⅝	5⅝	IMCMg .28	5	2	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ISCFinl .30	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	9-16	ITI Corp		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1 13-16	1 1-16	ImpGrp .0e	6	5	15-16	15-16	15-16—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	ImpOilA .80	11	36	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
20⅝	8½	Incoterm A	13	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	IndianHd wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Inflight Svc		58	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		66	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	4	5	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	3⅝	Intrmedco	7	3	5½	5	5½	
13⅝	5¼	IntlAlum .50	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Intl Banknot	8	196	2	1⅝	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneralS	5	2	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins	17	7	3	3	3	
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		9	1½	1½	1½	
34	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	22	28⅝	27½	27⅝—	1
1½	½	Interphoto		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Interpool	8	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6	Interway Cp		81	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
2½	1	Investm Fla		10	1	1	1	
15⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	6	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	33	3	3	3	
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	13⅝	IroqBrnd pf		2	13½	13⅛	13½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	IrvinInd .16t	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	½

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7⅝	Jacobs .70e	5	5	9½	9½	9½	
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12½	10	Jeannet	6		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	4	1	3	3	3	
20⅝	8⅝	JohnPd .30	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Juniper Pet	8	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	3⅝	Jupiter Ind	14	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	KTelln .30e	5	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
16⅝	8	Kaisrind .26	7	357	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	KaneMill wt		4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	KapokT .20t	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	KayCp .07e	9	13	4	3⅝	4+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	KenwinS .34	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Ketchm .10r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31⅝	12⅝	Kewanee .72	8	48	28⅝	28¼	28⅝—	½
3⅛	1⅝	Key Co		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		Kidde wt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2	1¼	KinArk Crp	8	19	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	KirbyExp		28	11⅛	10⅝	11	
5⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg	36	10	2½	2½	2½	
6⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	8	1	4	4	4	
21⅝	13⅝	KnickToy .15	8	47	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .50	10	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	KuhnStr .10	4	42	7⅛	6⅝	7—	⅛

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅛	9-16	LTVCorp wt		17	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	6	14	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	1	4	4	4	
7⅝	5⅝	LaQuintaM	7	4	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7	LafyRad .26	6	19	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	5	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Laneco .08e	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
14	6⅝	LeighPr .60	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	37	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Lightolr .16	5	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	31	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	8	53	6½	5⅝	5⅝—	1
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	4	29	2¼	2	2—	⅛
19⅛	13½	Lohmn .80a	8	5	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		249	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e	7	10	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
16⅝	9	LaGenSv .78	6	3	15	15	15—	⅛
27	19⅝	LouisCe 1.20	6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lundy Elec	9	4	3½	3⅝	3—	⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	17	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26	11⅝	MPBCp .80	8	20	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind	3	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Mamm Mrt	8	50	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	MansfT .02r		53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	⅛
2	1	Marinduq B	100	24	1	1	1	
26⅝	18	MarkCll .28	5	51	20⅝	19½	20¼—	¼
10⅛	4⅝	Marlene Ind	3	3	5½	5½	5½	
	3⅝	Marshall Fd		1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
32⅛	19	MarlPr .50e	6	28	19½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Masind .40s	4	3	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
39⅝	23⅝	Masnelin .30	6	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	
3⅝	1⅝	Masters Inc	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .14b	7	11	5½	5	5—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McCulO .21t	32	92	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
19½	13¼	McDonh .80	4	13	17¼	17	17—	½
	5⅝	McIntsh .70	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	McKeon Cn		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	2	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .44	5	5	6½	6½	6½	
3⅝	15-16	Medaln Grp		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19½	14¼	MedlaGn .40	8	7	17⅛	17	17	
17	7⅝	Megolnt .20	5	31	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅝
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
11½	9⅝	Metex 15e	5	88	12¼	11⅝	12+	½
2½	⅝	Metrocare		3	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	37	3⅛	3	3	
14½	9⅝	MichSugar 1	4	7	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5½	Micktbry .16	4	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
15⅝	10	Mid'Gls .24b	5	27	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Miller H		11	6	6	6	
20	13⅝	MillerWo .40	7	50	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
23⅛	12½	MilRoy .25	8	12	15⅝	15¼	15½—	¼
2½	⅝	Mission IT		7	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
32½	17⅝	MoPfcR 1.30	5	11	27⅝	27½	27½—	½
41⅝	24⅝	MitchlE	11	283	40	38⅝	39⅝+	⅝
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .20	5	15	5	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4	Modern Md	3	13	5½	5½	5½	
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		67	20⅝	20⅛	20½+	⅛
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	6	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
13¼	8⅝	Moog .60	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	MrgGth .46e		13	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27½	14⅝	MtVMll 1.20	9	7	18⅝	18½	18½—	½
8⅝	4½	MovStar .38	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco 12e	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	NardaM .20	17	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	8	7	20	19⅝	20—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	NDistr .14	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Natind wt		22	⅝	11-16	⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	NKinney Cp		5	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
12	6	Nat Paragn .20	4	19	8½	8½	8½	
	7	Nat Patent	54	116	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Nat Spinng		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	6	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
19½	10⅛	NatwHo .32	8	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM .10e		7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
34½	22¼	NENuclr .40	10	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
14	10½	NHamp .50e	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria .04e	6	60	1⅛	1	1	
40	15⅝	NMex Ariz	55	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	NProc .82e	8	x20	11⅛	11	11—	⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	11	49	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	14	Newcor 1b	5	x2	19½	19½	19½	
4⅝	3⅝	NewparkRs	9	44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5	2¼	Nichols SE .27t	3	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
12⅛	3⅛	Nolex Cp	28	163	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	7	18	3½	3⅝	3½	
13-16	¼	NoAmMt wt		8	¼	¼	¼	
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	9	10	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅝
9⅝	4 3-16	NorCan Oils	9	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅝
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp	12	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	6⅝	OakwdHom .06r	4	7	9	9	9	
21	15½	Offshore Co	4	7	15	14½	15+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OhioArt .24	13	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38¼	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	9	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	
12¼	6⅛	OhSealy .40	7	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	15	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
51	33	OOkiep Cop	11	z400	37	36	37+	½
3¼	1⅝	Originala		2	11	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	14	8	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Outdr Sport	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	OverthDr .50	8	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
⅝	1¼	Oxford Fst		11	1½	1⅝	1½	
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	7	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1½	P&F Indust		23	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
1⅛	7-16	PSAInc wt		10	½	½	½+	1-16
18⅝	16½	PGE6pf 1.50		17	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
15¼	12½	PGRd pf1.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅛	13	PGpfA 1.25		1	15	15	15+	⅛
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	P 10.18pf2.54		72	29	27½	29	1
30⅝	25⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		19	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
13½	11⅝	PG .15pf1.12		1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	23	23	23	
23½	20⅝	PGE8pf 2		8	22⅝	22½	22½	½
23⅝	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	23	22⅝	23+	1
24⅝	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		30	24	23¼	24	
26⅝	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4⅛	PHoldg .16		4	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	
18¼	16½	PHold pf1.20		19	15	15	15—	1⅛
53½	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z20	52½	51½	52½+	1
18⅝	14½	PNwTel 1.32	1	17	18¼	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
33¼	22⅝	PallCorp .40	11	13	25½	25	25—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl	21	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7½	4	Pandi Bradt	3	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
26¼	19⅝	ParsonsR .80	5	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	3	4	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	3	PatoG wt		2	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20	10	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5⅝	4½	Pemcor	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	¼
2⅝	1½	PennDix wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	4	84	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	5	1	1	1	1—	⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .60	3	7	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	½
8¼	4⅝	PeriniCp .30	3	12	7⅝	7½	7½	
8⅛	3¼	PertecCmp	7	28	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	¼
13⅝	6⅛	Petro Lewis	14	18	13½	12⅝	13⅛+	⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	6	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6¼	5⅛	PitWVa .55a	10	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	6	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
42½	31½	Pittway .90	10	10	32⅝	32⅝	32½	
11½	7	Plant Ind		66	7½	7	7⅝—	⅛
26	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	13	9	23	22⅝	23—	⅛
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	12	z200	11	10⅝	10½—	1
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	13	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	3	5	4⅝	5+	⅛
28⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.72	11	7	21⅝	21	21	
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	12	108	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
18½	14⅝	Preston .70	10	3	15⅛	15	15—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	PrimMt .12t	10	2	3	3	3—	⅛
11⅛	8¼	PrpCT 1.19e	9	11	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	9	9	9	8⅝	9—	⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRlE .15e		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3⅝	ProdBdg .24	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Prud Group		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z25	53¼	53¼	53¼+	⅛
7	2¼	Pulte Hmes	12	18	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb .03e	12	12	6⅛	6	6+	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	4½	RB Ind	5	15	5¼	5	5—	¼
1⅝	1¼	RETInc Fd		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
42½	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		2	42½	42¼	42½	
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svc	5	10	3	3	3	
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	6	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	5	RLC Corp .06e	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	7¼	RaganB .15e	4	23	7½	7¼	7¼	
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	26	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	1½
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	46	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
1⅝	⅝	RapdAm wt		9	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
25	13⅝	RaymPr .40	27	9	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	⅛
2½	1	Reading Ind		5	1⅛	1	1—	¼
18	14⅛	RealEsl 1.40	13	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅛	5½	RflncT .75e		2	10	9⅝	10	
19⅝	12½	RltRef 2.06e	9	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
3⅝	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	24	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		59	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10⅝	8½	Regal B .40	9	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	RelGrp wt		47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	11¼	RemAr .80a	7	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rep Housng		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	13½	ReschCtl .08	13	70	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
24¼	14	Resistfix .50	7	46	18¼	18	18—	⅝
9⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	13	126	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	16	28	10	9⅝	10+	⅛
2⅝	1	RestAssoc		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		1	2	2	2+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Richford In		28	2	2	2—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Richton .10e	3	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	10½	Riley Co	5	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
21¼	6½	RisconM .36	17	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅝
29⅛	15½	Robintech		108	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	4	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	7	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Rocor Intl	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Rossmor Cp		4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		11	7-16	7-16	7-16	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		54	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10	7¼	Russell Cp .40	4	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	13	8	7⅝	8	
25⅝	15⅛	RyanH .40	10	40	18⅝	18	18+	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5½	SGLIn .12r	5	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16¼	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .24	24	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12½	7⅛	STPCp .60	11	722	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8	3½	SaftranSy A	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
17⅝	13½	Sambos .32	8	251	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
10	6½	SCarlo 1.26e		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
29⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		5	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅝
9	3½	SanFr RE		18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		9	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3¼	1⅝	Sargent Ind	6	16	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	5¼	SaundrL .24	4	7	9	8⅝	9+	⅛
9¼	6⅝	SchelbE .5t	9	9		8	8	
9½	6⅝	Schenuit .60	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	¼
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	39	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Schrader .30	9	33		7⅝	8+	¼
19⅝	10⅛	SciAtlanta	14	33	18½	17⅝	18¼+	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	Scopeln .25e	4	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMl .40	4	3	8⅝	8¼	¼	
5⅛	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	13	7	2¼	2⅝	2¼—	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	2	3	⅝	⅝		
9⅝	7½	SeasnAll .20	8	3	y	⅞	⅞—	⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		67	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5-16	3-32	SecMtg In wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	b	5	6½	6	6¼+	⅛
14½	10⅛	SharonStl 1	6	10	11	10⅝	11+	⅝
12¼	7⅛	Shawin .30b	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	3	82	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	¼
4⅝	2¼	Shelter Res		20	2⅝	2½	2½	
33	20⅝	Shenndh Oil	30	48	22½	22¼	22¼+	¼
19⅝	10⅛	Sherwd Med	15	2	18⅛	18½	18½	
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	18	14	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
15	12⅝	Showbot .80	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		5	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
14	8⅝	SilcoInd .50	4	1	8	9	9	
7⅝	5⅝	Sigma .30e	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4½	3	SikesCo A		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Silo Inc	4	321	4⅝	4	4—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	SkyCity 15r	7	37	12	11⅛	11⅝+	1½
4⅝	2	Solitron		55	2	2	2	
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	4	5	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
221	12⅝	Soundsn .40	6	45	18⅝	18	18—	½
221	12⅝	Soundsn .40	6	45	18⅝	18	18—	½
7⅝	6⅝	SoestCap .60	13	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12½	10⅝	SCA.0pf 1.02		1	12½	12½	12½	
13¼	11⅝	SCA.2pf 1.06		259	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
14	11⅝	SCA.3pf 1.08		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
14¼	12⅝	SCA.7pf 1.19		4	14	14	14—	½
18	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
17	14⅝	SC5.2pf 1.30		34	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		14	27	27	27	
25⅝	23¼	SC8.8pf 2.21		14	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	½
90¼	81¾	SCE pf 7.58		60	90	88½	90+	1½
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		1	101	101	101	
104⅝	95⅝	SCE pf 8.96		1	102½	102½	102½—	1⅝
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	7	312	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	Spartek .40	6	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
5	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	10	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		1	6	6	6+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Spectro .12t	4	2	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .10t	13	1	2	2	2	
2	⅝	Spelzmn Ind		7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
½	3⅛	Spencer .06e	8	15	5⅝	4⅝	5	
8⅛	4⅝	SpencrF .32	2	12	6¼	6	6—	¼
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .48	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Staffd Lowd	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	StdCont .14r	3	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	5	5	15¼	15	15⅛+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	StdMetl .50t	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .48	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
9¼	3⅛	StdPac Corp	5	16	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
26¼	16½	StdProd 1.20	4	1	22	22	22—	⅛
1	½	StdPrud wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	StdShrs .40r		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
15	8⅝	Stange .12	20	47	14⅝	14	14¼+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅝	12	StepnCh .52	7	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	9	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	3	32	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅝
10½	6⅝	StrutW .10e	7	76	7⅛	7	7—	¼
7⅝	6	SueAnn .36	7	2	6	6	6	
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	5	16	1	15-16	1	
4½	3½	SunCityl .25	5	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Sonair .45a	6	3	8	8	8+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Sundanc .20b	5	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9½	6¼	SunshJr .24b	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	11	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅝	Susquhana		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10⅛	6¼	Susquhan pf		9	10	9⅝	10+	⅛
11-16	⅝	SutrMfg wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20b	4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
36⅛	23½	Syntex .50	18	385	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
19⅝	10½	SyscoCp .28	6	30	14	13⅛	13⅛—	1
10⅝	5⅛	System Eng	331	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	3	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Technl Tape	4	12	3	3	3	
5⅛	2⅝	Techfri .14	3	3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5		7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		32	3-16	3-16	3-16—	1-16
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		71	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Tensor Cp	100	10	1	1	1	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	60	6	14	15⅝	15½—	¾
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	16	11⅛	10⅝	11	
5⅛	2⅝	Texstar .22t	6	18	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt	26	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	10	3	2⅝	3+	⅛
18⅛	11¼	Tokheim .60	7	10	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
103	99	TolEdpf 10		z450	105⅝	105	105—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	6	x14	8¼	⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	TotalPH NA	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	Total pf .70		17	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway .16t		11	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind .05e	6	22	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4¼	2 3-16	TubosM .22e	2	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	3	4	15⅝	15	15	
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	167	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	½
4⅝	2⅝	URSCp .20e	7	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	UVind wt		74	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	16	19	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
11⅝	8¼	UnAirPd .56	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼
5⅝	3½	Un Asbestos	5	4	3½	3½	3½—	1-16
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		13	9-16	½	9-16+	1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		6	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UPiace Dy		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
12	8⅝	USFltr .24	7	176	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	UnRltT .83e	10	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		19	3-16	⅛	⅛—	1-16
5½	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	58	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium		7	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	⅛
32½	18	Unitek .24	14	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	¼
15⅝	8	UnityBuy S	4	20	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3	2	UnivC'g .05	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	¾	Univ Contnr		11	3	2⅝	3+	¼
13⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	13	154	12¼	11⅛	11½—	⅞
18⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	1	7	7	7	
18½	5⅝	UnvSav .48	5	1	18	18	18	

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6¼	VallesSt .62t	7	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	15	10¼	10	10—	¼
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		86	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .44	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
32¼	14⅝	VermtA .40b	8	6	28⅝	28⅝	28¼—	⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	7	49	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Vertipll Inc	19	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	19	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Viatech Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Viking Genl		6	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrl	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
3⅝	2	Vol Mer	6	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .60		1	9½	9½	9½	
5⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp	9	18	3	3	3	
11¼	6⅝	VulcInc .36	3	12	8¼	8	8—	¼

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	22	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	15½	WUInc .80	6	8	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Wabash .10a	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Wacknht .40	5	8	6	5⅝	6	
4⅝	2¼	Wainoco Oil	9	64	4⅛	4	4⅛—	1-16
4⅛	2⅝	WallacS .28e	6	3	3½	3½	3½	
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	12	18	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .22	9	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
1⅛	⅛	WardFds wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.85		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	18	18	38½	38	38—	⅝
20⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.76	13	4	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
6	2⅝	Watsco .20	11	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	5¼	WeldTu Am	5	22	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Westats Pfl	19	134	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	47	8	8	8	
9⅝	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Whipony .60	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Whitehal Co	5	5	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		37	⅝	9-16	9-16	
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	5	12	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2	1¼	Wilcx G		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	7	3	7	7	7—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mil	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z10	52	52	52—	½
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	13-16	WoolLt .06e	7	17	⅞	11-16	¾—	1-16
11⅝	5½	Worcest Cil	18	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅝
12⅝	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	18	10½	10½	10½	
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp .05e	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11¼	7	Wynnln .15e	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
12	9½	WymBn .50a	11	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	12	Xonics Inc	14	16	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	19	7	6⅝	7+	½

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.80
Albert Heijn	76
Algemenbank	273.50
Amrobank	65
A'dam	66.50
Fokke	28.60
Heineken	127
H.V.A.	45
Holl-Am-H	76
Hoogovens	39.50
K.L.M.	109.20
Ntl Nieder	76.20
Pakhoed	78
Philips new	24.80
Robeco	181
Rolinco	136
Royal Dutch	113.10
Unilever	102.20
Van Ommer	176
VerMach	84

Brussels

Arbed	3,375
Brux-Lamb	1,810
Cock Ougree	680
Electrobel	5,460
GB-Inno-BM	1,474
Hoboken	3,265
Pétrofina	4,025
Ph Gevaert	1,050
Soc Générale	2,020
Solvay	2,320
Un Minière	1,000

Frankfurt

AEG	81
BASF	146.60
Bayer	123
Commerzbk	169
Conti Gummi	76
Daimler	327
Dee..ag	144
DeutBank	276.80
DresdeBk	207.90
Hoechst	132.50
Gels Aktien	74.10
Hoesch	48.20
Karlstd	360
Kaufhof	232
KHD	137
Lufthansa	87
Mannesmann	316
Metallgesell	206
Neckermann	80
RWE new	146
Schering	299
Siemens	256
Thyssen	74.50
Veba	112.90
Volkswagen	129.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.15
Anglo-Am cp	20.50
Barclay bk	2.18
Beecham Gr	2.92
BICC	0.80
Boots	0.88
Bowater	1.45
Brit-Am Tob	2.48
Brit Oxyg	0.46½
Brit Pet	5.80
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.34½
Chartered	1.07
Courtaulds	0.82
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.88
Decca Rec	1.86
Distillers	1.08½
Dunlop	0.52
E Mustine	1.71
GEC	1.18
FreeStGed	9.25
GKN	2.41
Glaxo Gr	3.01
Gold Fields	1.27
[illegible]	1.29
Guinness	1.02
Hawker-Sidd	3.42
Hudson Bay	14.25
Imp Chem	2.78
Imps	0.58
Mark&Spen	0.70
MetalBox	2.11
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	0.62
Rand Mines	1.52
Rank Org	1.17
Royal Dutch	36⅝
R.T.Z.	1.45
Shell	3.59
Thorn (A)	1.48
Tube Invest	2.48
Union Carb	2.22
Vickers	1.24
War L3½	24⅛
West Deep	6.40
West Driet	16.75
West Hold	12 3/16
West Mln	1.61
Woolworth	0.42
ZCI	0.29

Milan

Bastogi	900
Erba	1,920
Erc Marelli	355
Fiat	1,410
Finsider	234
Generali	38,250
IFI	1,690
Italgas	635
Italsider	360
LaRinas	50.25
Montedis	338
Olivetti	944
Pirelli	924
Snia Visco	1,040
Terni	275

Paris

Air Liquide	307.20
Allmentaire	86.40
BSN	490
Carrefour	1,320
Cim Lafarge	—
Citroën	42
Cle Bancaire	276
CFP	92
CGE	240
CCF	100.10
Ferodo	316
Imétal	104
L'Oréal	842
Mach Bull	28.70
Michelin	1,175
Moët-Henn	428
Moulinex	195.80
Paribas	137.20
PUK	81
Penarroya	46
Perrier	91
Peugeot	212
Rh Poulenc	66.30
Sacilor	35
St Gobain	99.20
Suez	203
Télémécan	490
Thomson	161.20
Usinor	45.05

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,300
Buerlhe	1,875
B Boveri	1,510
Ciba Geigy	1,305
Cr Suisse	2,575
Fischer	610
HoffRochb	7,900
Nestlé	3,350
Sandoz	5,275
Sté B Suisse	453
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,325

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 12, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	321	Matsu E. Wks.	635
Canon	464	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print.	495	Mitsubi Corp.	410
Fuji Bank	283	Mitsui Co.	429
Fuji Photo	390	Mitsukoshi	450
Hitachi	201	Nippon Elec.	211
Honda Motor	624	Sharp	329
C. Itoh	300	Shiseido	1,090
Japan Air Lines	2,170	Sony Corp.	2,530
Kansai El Pwr.	665	Sumitomo Bank	281
Koa Soap	563	Taisho Marine	284
Kirin Brewery	351	Takeda	226
Komatsu	322	Teijin	137
Kubota	329	Tokyo Marine	415
Matsu Ind.	603	Toray	140
		Toyota	841

European Gold Markets

Oct. 12, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	114.75	114.70	—0.05
Zurich	115.125	114.625	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	117.42	116.82	+0.57

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	80.80	82.00	105.80	80.80
Brussels	100.56	101.91	133.03	100.56
Frankfurt	133.12	135.13	150.66	133.12
London 30	283.60	285.10	420.80	285.10
London 500	131.47	130.12	183.00	130.12
Milan	69.53	71.20	91.17	69.53
Paris	77.60	80.10	112.10	77.60
Sydney	441.47	446.68	522.63	441.47
Tokyo (n)	350.47	354.35	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4693.24	4753.94	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	288.60	290.10	304.00	282.50

(n) New. (o) Old

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5¼	3⅝-4	⅛-⅝	17½-18½
1 M.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅛-4⅝	1¼-1½	18⅝-18¾
3 M.	5½-5⅝	4⅜-4⅝	1⅝-2⅛	18½-18¾
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅞-5⅛	2⅛-2½	17⅝-17¾
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅜	5⅛-5½	2⅝-3	17½-17¾

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Information about the bank
Total assets more than 1.8 billion kroner
Share capital, paid up 80 million kroner
Reserves 71 million kroner
Liability-capital deposits .... 100 million kroner
Liability-capital, total 251 million kroner
Number of shareholders .... more than 30.000
Number of branches 43

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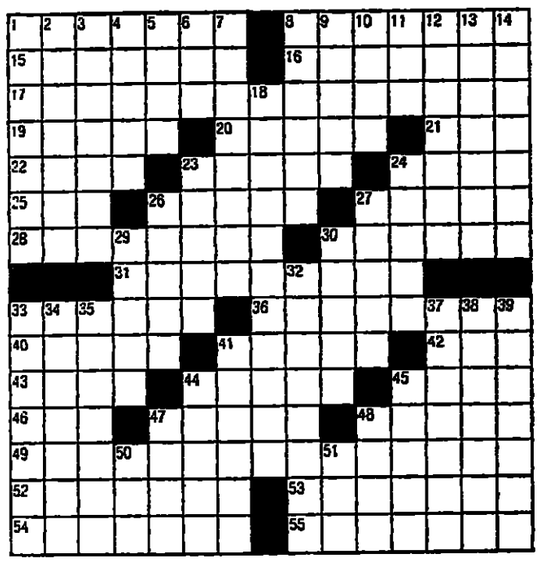
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Gangland figure
6 TV-sponsor's offering
15 Dissimilar
16 Footstool
17 Gershwin musical
19 N.Y. restaurateur
20 "Making of A Surgeon" author
21 Hurok
22 Iroquoian
23 Lineman, at times
24 Land mass
25 Mistell
26 Threadbare
27 George of films
28 What some sights are for
30 Bombay sect follower
31 Great feat
33 Turn down
36 Cowboy skill
40 Avoid
41 Skinflint
42 Flower, for short
43 Soccer great
44 Receiver
45 P.G.A.'s Tony
46 Increase in speed: Abbr.
47 Termagant
48 Rail car
49 Wound in a way
52 Kind of trap
53 Fuel pipe
54 Furs
55 Struck out

DOWN

1 "Cockles and ——"
2 Big lake
3 Australia's reef
4 Playground item
5 Kon-——
6 ——out (scrounge)
7 Brings together again
8 Ragtag
9 Upper regions
10 Gun
11 Kind of story
12 Accumulates
13 Fish-scale covering
14 Run beyond schedule
18 Pier-union actions
23 Newton
24 Court decree
26 Pee Wee
27 Muffin man
29 Music piece
30 Mamlin figure
32 Timber used for cabinetry
33 Glue again
34 Voter
35 Prop
37 Strip-mine feature
38 "—— up there . . ."
39 Stung
41 Corday victim and family
44 Pronoun
45 Cotton thread
47 Red or buck
49 Wooded hollow
50 Biblical name
51 Meadow barley



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Overcast	MADRID	11	52	Variable
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL	7	45	Clear
ATHENS	24	75	Clear	MOSCOW	7	45	Snow
BEIRUT	28	82	Clear	MUNICH	13	55	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Clear	NEW YORK	13	55	Clear
BERLIN	17	63	Clear	NICE	17	63	Rain
BRUSSELS	14	57	Overcast	OSLO	11	52	Rain
BUCHAREST	21	70	Clear	PARIS	15	59	Overcast
BUDAPEST	21	70	Clear	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear	ROME	21	70	Rain
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Rain	SOFIA	20	68	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Rain
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	26	79	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	55	Showers	TEL AVIV	28	90	Clear
FLORENCE	21	70	Overcast	TUNIS	27	81	Clear
FRANKFURT	20	68	Clear	VIENNA	24	75	Clear
GENEVA	13	55	Rain	WARSAW	17	63	Clear
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57	Clear
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	16	61	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear				
LISBON	16	61	Rain				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 12, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following margins' symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d) - daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond SF808.90
— (d) Conbar SF747
— (d) Grobar SF567
— (d) Stockbar SF577

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF23.38
— Crossbow Fund SF4.62
— ITF Fund N.V. SF7.66

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.48
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.50

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Canasec SF513
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF93.25
— (d) Ussec SF633
— (d) Europa-Valor SF116

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.40

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.70
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sygs. Tr. $52.34
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.01
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $31.17
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.37

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $22.57
— (w) G T Dollar Fund $6.07

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $50.16
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.32

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) Lloyds Int. Growth Fd —
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF534

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.65
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.25

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,561.50
— (r) Securiswiss SF957

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF458.25
— (d) Intervalor SF63.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF376
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF213.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF93.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF91.43

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF33.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF513
— (d) Convert-Invest SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF196
— (d) Funsa Swiss Sh. SF89
— (d) Globinvest SF62
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF74
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF331
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh SF108.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est. SF181

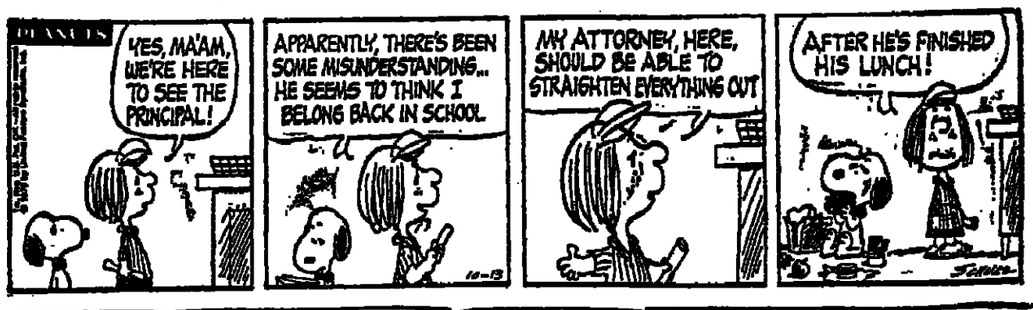
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM15.80
— (d) Europafonds DM30.10
— (d) Unifonds DM19.25
— (d) Univrenta DM42.80
— (d) Unispecial I DM56.85

Other Funds

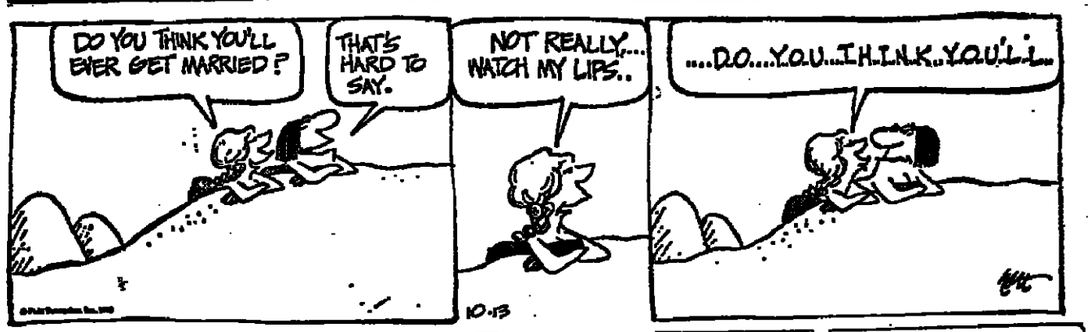
(w) Alexander Fund $7.45
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.31
Austral Select Fd $2.31
(w) Brownivest $12.96
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $13.44
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.75
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd. $2.52
(d) Capital Exchinvest LF1,154
(d) Citadel Fund $2.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $225.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.88
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs $12.89
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.78
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.75
(w) D.G.G. $37.89
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.98
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.57
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.56
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,682
(w) First Intern't Fd. $139.22
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $25.15
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $83.50
(w) Fonselect Issue Fr. SF1,727
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF95.94
(d) Fonditalia $2.51
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $6.57
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$2.64
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.93
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. $7,249
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.63
(d) Icofund $9.41
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.82
(w) Intermarket Fund $114.29
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $34.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.38
(r) Invest Atlantiques $32.88
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.95
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A $7.14
(r) Japan Growth Fund $17.50
(d) Japan Selection Fund $43.66
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $19.10
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,542
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $11.48
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $22.47
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $97.84
(w) Luxfund $19.96
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $96.40
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.62
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $7.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.96
(w) N.A.M.F $88.22
(w) Nippon Fund $44.85
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $6.17
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $8.86
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.78
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.94
(d) Renta Fund LF1,932
(d) Rentinvest LF912
(d) Safe Trust Fund $12.31
(w) Samurai Portfolio $SF54.00
Shara Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM27.80
(d) Soros Fund $247.82
(w) Star Fund $4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund $6.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) $22.13
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $22.44
(w) Transpacific Fund $21.78
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.28
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. $11.53
(w) Western Growth Fd. $8.10
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,354.21
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,518.28
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $491.28
(w) Worldwide Securities $47.41
(w) Worldwide Special $9,606.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend: $ — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs, SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



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BLONDIE



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REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAKEW

UPYPP

HALEXE

CULTOC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: YIELD SHINY MATURE ANGINA

Answer: What you can expect to get the morning after the night before—DAYLIGHT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

REAL LIFE

Louisville in the Twenties

By Michael Lesy. Pantheon. 231 pp. Illustrated. Hardcover, $15.95; paperback, $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN his first book, "Wisconsin Death Trip," published in 1973, Michael Lesy undertook an original experiment in historical investigation. Whether intended so or not, it was a wrinkle on the so-called Annales school of historiography (named after the French periodical "Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations"), a revolutionary intellectual development that places timeless elements of physical and biological nature above the narration of sequential events that has characterized modern historical writing. In "Wisconsin Death Trip," Mr. Lesy created a montage out of photographs and news items in order to show us what life was actually like in Black River Falls, Wis. in the 1890s. And while it is not certain that he proved his thesis that a large portion of the citizens of Black River Falls had obsessive-compulsive personalities ideally suited to the life of striving demanded by the American Dream (which is why they came undone—went crazy, murdered their children, committed suicide —when the dream turned sour), there is no doubt that he showed us a sinister underside of the so-called Gay Nineties.

In his new book, "Real Life," Mr. Lesy has turned to Louisville, Ky., during the "roaring" 1920s, and here even the point of his thesis has become elusive. Granted, there are pronounced effects created by his picture-text montage—constructed from newspaper accounts, medical transcripts, legal depositions, statistical summaries, random interviews, and commercial photographs taken by the Louisville firm of Caulfield & Shook.

No one will wonder what Mr. Lesy is getting at when he displays on facing pages a group portrait of a white-women's organization with ribbons bearing such words as "Warden," "Councilor" and "Sentinel" draped across its members' breasts, and an all-black basketball team each of whose members wears the word "Hope" on his chest—"Hope" being the name of the team. Few readers will miss Mr. Lesy's point when he juxtaposes legal depositions describing murders and con games among Louisville's lower-class whites and blacks with an elaborate account of how unscrupulous businessmen and politicians collaborated in the 20s to merge Louisville's two competing telephone companies and raise the rates by an average of 50 percent.

It is even possible to approximate one of the book's less specific effects: For instance: The reader continually finds himself searching for the common denominator among these disparate visual and verbal images of automobile assembly lines and drunken crime, of costume parties and case-histories of insanity, of department-store window displays and business shenanigans. The elusiveness of such a common denominator serves to disorient one's perceptions and create a sense of vertigo that increases as one turns the pages.

This disorientation in turn makes plausible the bizarre bits of local history that Mr. Lesy brings in to conclude his collage—an account, reconstructed from newspaper reports, of how a man named Floyd Collins got trapped and died in a cave in central Kentucky, and how the public turned Collins's plight into a circus in which everyone had to get into the act. In short, one of the things that "Real Life" seems to be saying is that where profound human values are lacking, anything human seems to assume value. Or something on that order.

But these effects leave a number of things in "Real Life" unexplained. What does Mr. Lesy mean when he writes in his somewhat cryptic introduction, "The items of the text have been so placed, one with the other, as to resemble a crossword puzzle freed of its frame"? (What exactly is a crossword puzzle freed of its frame?) What are we to make of certain photographs in the book—for instance, a dramatically atmospheric shot of a railroad yard—that have no particular meaning, unless we guess at Mr. Lesy's motive for including them?

In other words, the suspicion arises that Mr. Lesy is creating a frameless "crossword puzzle" in order to supply his own clues and answers—that he is imposing his own interpretation of life in Louisville in the 20s and selecting whatever evidence supports it. Doubtless, he is correct in asserting that his images reveal a culture undergoing the violent strains of transition to a "commercial surreality" from "the matter-of-fact, human-centered, seasonally paced farm-town culture that had preceded it." But in this book such an interpretation lies more in the mind of the observer than it does in his evidence. Which makes "Real Life" not history but a sort of poem—and a highly didactic poem at that.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	T	S		S	H	A	M	S		S	L	U	M
B	O	I	L		T	O	W	I	T		T	A	R	O
C	O	M	I	C	O	P	E	R	A		R	U	G	S
	K	E	T	O	N	E	S		R	O	U	G	E	S
		H	U	E	S		P	E	R	C	H			
O	F	F	E	R	S		S	I	D	E	K	I	C	K
B	L	U	R	T		C	A	W	A	L		T	U	N
I	O	N	S		R	O	G	E	T		L	O	R	E
T	A	N		M	E	S	A	S		S	O	F	I	A
S	T	Y	L	I	S	T	S		L	O	A	F	E	D
		S	E	E	P	S		B	A	L	D			
B	U	T	A	N	E		G	E	N	E	S	I	S	
E	N	O	S		C	O	M	I	C	S	T	R	I	P
E	T	R	E		T	H	A	N	E		A	M	M	O
T	O	Y	S		S	O	N	G	S		R	A	P	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South opened the hand shown with one no-trump. This was the weak no-trump incorporated in the Precision System, showing 13 to 15 high-card points. West overcalled two hearts, a dubious move with very little high-card strength, and North used a convention. His jump to four diamonds was a transfer bid asking South to bid spades.

As it turned out, three no-trump would have been a better contract than four spades, against which the defense could have taken the first four tricks. East was eager to collect a penalty, and doubled four diamonds and then four spades.

Luckily for South, the double of four diamonds induced West to lead that suit. He won with the ace in dummy and led the spade jack, confident that the queen was on his right. This unusual finesse succeeded brilliantly when East played low and the ten appeared from West. Another spade was led to the nine, the ace was cashed, and dummy was entered with a diamond lead.

The last trump was drawn, and a club was led from dummy. East put up the king and shifted to a heart. The contract was safe at this point, and the declarer was able to make an overtrick when West ducked, allowing the queen to win. Another club was played, and East was helpless. He won and exited with a club, after which South had two minor-suit winners on which to throw dummy's heart losers.

North-South happily scored 690 points, and East-West had something to say to each other.

"What was all that doubling for?" West demanded. "He would never have found that play if you had kept your mouth shut."

"Why shouldn't I double?" East retorted. "We can take the first four tricks if you make the normal lead of the heart ace. My double surely shows I am short in hearts."

"But your double of four diamonds showed that you wanted a diamond lead. If you had passed four diamonds and then doubled four spades I would have led the ace of hearts."

East had no good answer to that, so he changed the subject quickly. "You didn't have enough for an overall of two hearts," he announced.

NORTH
♠ K1853
♡ Q64
◇ AQ
♣ 873

WEST
♠ 10
♡ AJ10873
◇ 872
♣ 1096

EAST
♠ Q642
♡ 5
◇ J10963
♣ AK5

SOUTH (D)
♠ A97
♡ K92
◇ K54
♣ QJ42

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	2 ♡	4 ◇	Dbl.
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond seven.

هكذا من الأصل

Faces Reds in Game 3

aat Is Last Hope for Phillies

By Joseph Durso

CINNATI, Oct. 12 (NYT).—National League playoffs se- ytched today to the banks e Ohio, where 37-year-old Kaat of the Philadelphia es will stand on the mound en the Cincinnati Reds and fourth pennant in seven

The Phillies came to this forbidding scene subdued and still brooding about the play that many felt had given them their second straight defeat over the weekend in Philadelphia. It was a line drive that glanced off Dick Allen's glove near first base with three Reds aboard, and the results were two runs for Cincinnati, one "error" call by the official scorers and numerous arguments over Allen's contributions.

Kaat is a left-hander with a tricky hurry-up pitching motion and more experience than anybody on either team; 16 summers and 235 victories in the American League followed by one summer and 12 victories in the National. He cracked his left kneecap while running the bases in July and then won only two games in two months. But his peculiar quick-pitch style was still considered the Phillies' last chance to stop the Reds' rousing running offense.

The Reds stole 210 bases in 266 attempts this season, with eight of their players stealing 10 or more times and four making it at least 20 times. Until Cesar Geronimo was gunned down (on a pitchout) Sunday, they had swiped 16 bases in a row in the last two playoffs. To Ozark, the message was clear: "They make their living doing it."

"But we won't be running on Kaat," said Sparky Anderson, manager of the Reds, though he didn't put it in writing. "You can't take chances with his motion. We'll have to resort to something else—like thunder."

"Only three guys stole on me in the National League this year," Kaat said, agreeing with the assessment. "And in the American League last year, nobody stole on me."

"You can steal on anybody," said Joe Morgan, who generally steals on anybody. "But it's tougher to run against him. That's like saying nobody can hit Tom Seaver. You can, but it's tougher."

Anderson, who will pitch Gary Nolan against Kaat, even disclosed that he would impose some restraint on his horses today when they race for the pennant in this best-of five series. His three best base-stealers are Morgan (60 for 69 this year), Ken Griffey (34 for 45) and Dave Concepcion (21 for 31), and they customarily go "on their own." But not this time.

"Morgan will still be on his own," he said, "but the others will have to wait for three signs: steal, don't steal or you're on your own."

For the first time in the playoff, meanwhile, the Reds appeared to have the advantage in the pitching matchup. They traditionally demolish people with their bats instead of their arms. But Nolan, continuing his comeback after a two-year exile with a bad shoulder, led the Cincinnati staff this summer with 15 victories—although 28 were hit over fences.

The Phillies indicated they might make one batting-order switch against the right-handed Nolan: They may move up Jay Johnstone to the No. 3 spot. He is a left-hander with a .318 average this season and is four for five in the playoff, and their lineup was filled at the moment with somewhat dormant right-handed power.

But their chief headaches remained the memory of the two short leads they took and wasted over the weekend while losing by scores of 6-3 and 6-2. And their chief heartache was the line drive that Allen either deflected with his glove or just plain missed.



United Press International

NOT ENOUGH PROTECTION—Browns' Joe Jones slams Steelers' Terry Bradshaw to the turf during the fourth quarter and even though passer was wearing helmet, he injured head on play and was taken to the hospital.

Sack QB 10 Times in Shutout

49ers Throw Rams for Loss

By Robert Fachet

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (WP).—Never before in their 30 years on the West Coast had the Los Angeles Rams proved so deserving of those horns on their helmets. The Rams last night were incredibly inept, to the point that they scored no points, and lost to the San Francisco 49ers, 16-0.

Only once before, in the 14-0 National Football League championship game loss to Philadelphia in 1949, had the Rams been without a point in The Coliseum. Last night's lack of effort reduced them to second-place status in the National Conference West, as the 49ers' 4-1 mark rated the lead by half a game.

The 49ers, not especially potent on offense, were defensive demons. The front of Tommy Hart, Jimmy Webb, Cleveland Elan and Cedrick Hardman sacked Rams quarterback James Harris 10 times, a 49er team record, with Hart applying six of the sacks and forcing three fumbles as a crowed of 80,532 watched.

The sacks amounted to 97 lost yards; the Rams' touted running backs gained only 92 yards.

All the scoring was compressed into the first six minutes of the third quarter. It began with a 36-yard touchdown pass from Jim Plunkett to ex-Ram Willie McGee. Following a Hart-rendered Harris fumble, Plunkett hit tight-end Tom Mitchell for a six-yard score. Then, after Hart repeated his act with Harris the unwitting straight man, Steve Mike-Mayer booted an 18-yard field goal.

Where fumbles destroyed them in the second half, penalties were demoralizing to the Rams in the first 30 minutes. They were assessed 65 yards to the 49ers' zero. And what penalties!

On on occasion Rusty Jackson punted three times and each time the Rams sent an interior blocker downfield too soon. No. 2 nullified a roughting-the-kicker penalty and No. 3 was declined, because the weary Jackson booted the ball only 30 yards. The next time the Rams punted, the same error was detected.

The Rams' other specialty was holding. On their first possession, the Rams were caught three times, eventually punting to conclude a promising drive that had carried 53 yards to the San Francisco 34.

Holding by guard Tom Mack on the next Los Angeles possession wiped out a 24-yard Harris toss to Lawrence McCutcheon that had apparently brought the Rams a first down at the 49ers' 11. Tom Demtsey was wide on a 48-yard field-goal try, and only once again were the Rams within kicking range.

That occurred late in the third quarter, and Los Angeles pulled a fake. Holder Steve Preece, needing four yards, was nailed at the line of scrimmage on a fine open-field tackle by Paul Hofer.

On one fourth-period series, Harris was sacked three straight times, creating a fourth-and-41 situation. Another time, he threw left-handed unsuccessfully to escape Elam's grasp.

Unemployed Falcon

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 (AP).—Marion Campbell was fired last night as coach of the Atlanta Falcons, less than two years after the highly-regarded defensive assistant succeeded the outspoken Norm Van Brocklin. General manager Pat Peppler will take over the head coaching duties for the rest of the season.

The Falcons, facing what many considered their softest schedule in years, lost four of their first five games. The team was embarrassed 30-0 by the New Orleans Saints Sunday.

Peppler came to the Falcons in February from the Miami Dolphins where he was director of pro scouting. Before that he was director of player personnel and an assistant general manager during the Vince Lombardi era with the Green Bay Packers.

ankees, Royals Throw urprises in 3d Game

By Murray Chass

EW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Twelve years to the day after they played a postseason game at Yankee Stadium, New York matches throw-in" against the Kansas City Royals' "throwaway" tonight he third and perhaps pivotal game of the American League ffs.

The last time the Yankees played at home this late in October as the fifth game of the 1964 World Series, it was their 73d World game at Yankee Stadium I and Mel Stottlemyre pitched against Gibson of St. Louis.

This time the Yankees are playing in $100-million Yankee Sta- II for the first time so late in the year. The opposing pitchers Dock Ellis, who was a throw-in in the Yankees' trade with Pittsburgh last winter, and Andy Hassler, whom the California Angels "threw away" earlier this season after his consecutive-loss streak had reached 17.

The teams enter the game with one victory apiece in the three-of-five-game series, the Yankees having won the opener, 4-1, the Royals the second game, 7-3, in Kansas City.

The Royals will play without Amos Otis, their talented center fielder, but with restored faith in their base-stealing game. Thurman Munson threw out the only two Royals who tried to steal in the first game, but he threw the ball away in trying to catch two of the three who stole successfully Sunday night.

If Munson is to have a chance to cut down the Royals tonight, he'll need some help from Ellis. The Yankee pitchers in general don't hold runners at first too well, and it's when the runners get good jumps that Munson sometimes throws the ball into center field. He tries to get rid of the ball quickly by throwing it sidearm, and that throw breaks like a sweeping curve and sails past second base.

Ellis has pitched well enough this season to win 17 games and lose just eight. His consistent performance earned him his fourth playoff start over Ken Holtzman, who has started five playoff games. Ellis, a 31-year-old right-hander, played on five Pittsburgh teams that reached the National League playoffs in the previous six years.

Hassler, 24, is a left-hander who has appeared in no playoffs but who has pitched against the Yankees twice this season allowing them only one earned run in 17 2/3 innings. His losing streak reached 18 games, one short of the league record, before he beat Chicago Aug. 8. He wound up with a 5-6 record for the Royals and 5-12 overall.

John Mayberry didn't wind up with a very royal record this season. The producer of 34 home runs and a .291 average last season, the big first baseman hit only 13 homers and batted .232 this year. He hit only two homers after July 2 and hasn't hit one since Aug. 14.

Until he singled across an important run in the second game of the playoffs, he had gone hitless in 23 consecutive times at bat against the Yankees this season. He's the kind of hitter who could devastate the Yankees at Yankee Stadium with its close right-field fence, but he has not hit a homer there in the last two seasons. He also is the kind of hitter who, when he's hot, can carry the team by himself, but he hasn't been hot all year.

"It's been a struggle all season," the 6-foot-2-inch, 220 pound Royal said. "It started out bad. The first month I could see, because we didn't have much spring training. But then I got into some bad habits that I couldn't snap out of. I was swinging at a lot of bad pitches, chasing bad breaking balls."

Pounding Runs Its Toll Against Ball Carriers

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (IHT).—A spate of new names always seem to be running to the front of the line of the National Football League's list of leading ball-carriers.

Walter Payton of Chicago, John Cappelletti of Los Angeles, Delvin Williams of San Francisco, Mike Hogan of Philadelphia, Bubba Bean of Atlanta and Chuck Muncie and Tony Galbreath of New Orleans have joined the more familiar Lawrence McCutcheon, Chuck Foreman, Mike Thomas, Terry Metcalf, Jim Otis and Larry Csonka at the top of the National Conference.

In the American Conference Woody Green of Kansas City, Rickey Young of San Diego and Archie Griffin of Cincinnati are in the top rank with Lydell Mitchell, Greg Pruitt, Sam Cunningham, Otis Armstrong, Franco Harris, Ben Malone, Don Woods and, of course, O.J. Simpson.

Why the rapid turnover?

The Dallas Cowboys, who stay on top by studying these trends and doing something about them, say there is no mystery.

Ermal Allen, the Cowboys' special assistant who concentrates on research, said, "It is the constant beating the running backs take; they get tackled so much more than the receivers or the quarterbacks. And knees are the No. 1 injury.

"If a wide receiver averages four catches a game, he is having a hell of a season. That means he gets tackled four times a game. A back carries 20 times a game, he gets tackled 20 times, and frequently by more than one defender.

"John Brockington of Green Bay is the best example. He had three great years (gaining more than 1,000 yards each time) and that was it. He had so-so season in 1974 and '75. He was a vicious runner the first three years, unbelievable."

The year 1972 was a "year of the runner," with six ball carriers in the AFC going over 1,000 yards: Simpson, Csonka, Marv Hubbard of Oakland, Harris, Mike Garrett of San Diego and Mercury Morris of Miami. Others among the top 10 were John Riggins of the New York Jets, Essex Johnson of Cincinnati and Leroy Kelly of Cleveland.

In the NFC, Larry Brown of Washington, Ron Johnson of the New York Giants, Calvin Hill of Dallas and Brockington made the 1,000-yard club, Brockington for the second time.

Simpson has survived and should be back to near-peak efficiency in his eighth season, Allen said, "because he is so elusive the tacklers rarely get a good piece of him."

What accounts for the high number of quality backs coming out of college who are almost certainly fated to be phased out in turn by the battering?

"Well," Allen said, "we (the pros) don't like the colleges using so much wishbone offense, because the quarterbacks do not pass enough to develop that talent; the blockers do not get used to enough pass-protecting for our purposes, and the running backs do not get to catch enough passes.

"But the wishbone does get the backs ready to be pro runners much more than in the past."

Surprisingly, despite the abrupt success of 217-pound Cappelletti as a starter this season, Allen said the trend is away from the big running back.

"We are seeing more of the little back who can run inside and outside and catch passes," Allen said, referring to such as Mitchell of Baltimore, Pruitt of Cleveland, Armstrong of Denver. Doug Kotar of the Giants, Williams of San Francisco, Thomas of the Redskins, Bean of Atlanta, Terry Metcalf of St. Louis and Griffin of Cincinnati.

Allen is keeping a watch on some other new young backs he says will come to the fore in a couple years—Wayne Morris of St. Louis, who filled in for Metcalf when he was injured; Andrew Bolton with Seattle and Lonnie Perrin with Denver.

English Teams Take to Field In World Cup Soccer Tests

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 12 (IHT).—A busy World Cup day indeed, especially for the British teams, three of whom play eliminators tomorrow. Scotland is away to Czechoslovakia, Northern Ireland away to the Dutch, England plays at home to the Finns.

On the face of it England has much the easiest task, for it does seem a question of how many goals it will win by. Examine that question a little more closely, however, and you will see that it has its somber side, for unless England does win by a lot of goals, the match will be a moral triumph for its chief rival, Italy, whom it plays in Rome Nov. 17.

In Helsinki last June 1 saw England beat the Finns, 4-1, without ever playing commandingly. Since then Finland, below strength, has let through half a dozen in Glasgow, and surprisingly fired seven past unfortunate Luxembourg in Helsinki. Such players as the Belgian domiciled sweeper, Tolsa, and the unusually big striker, Paatelainen, are not to be despised, but really England should have little trouble against a Finnish team which tends to be inept away from home.

The problem is that England again will be without its captain, Gerry Francis, who has been laid low this season with a trapped nerve in the back, and whose increasing contribution to the midfield, his strength and determination are factors not to be easily discounted. There are also worries about the Manchester United striker Stuart Pearson, who led the attack very confidently and well in Helsinki, and is a quicker man than his most obvious replacement, Joe Royle of Manchester City, though Royle is splendid in the air.

Revie will hope that Trevor Brooking, so impressive in all his four matches last summer, so poor against Eire last month, will maintain his improved, even coruscating, form for West Ham United, and the return of Mike Channon will give him far better support, and release him from the onus of making too many runs down the wings, and give England's attack far more edge. It also is to be hoped that the dangerous Kevin Keegan will spend more time upfield and less wasting his gifts in midfield labor.

Czechoslovakia last summer won the Nations Cup and looked one of the best teams in the world, but this is the third time Scotland has played it since the war in the World Cup eliminators, and it will not be overawed, even if the Czechoslovaks' ceiling is so much higher than Scotland's. The question is whether it will reach it.

It is all very well to play superbly and coherently when your team has been in training for weeks, together, building up for a major tournament, rather another thing to come together during the league season for a single match. The Czechoslovaks have great reserve strength, especially in attack, and will be able to recall Pollak, their influential midfield player, suspended from the Nations Cup final after being sent off against the Netherlands in Zagreb.

We know Czechoslovakia will be without its veteran goalkeeper Viktor, who blemished what had previously been a superb tournament by mysteriously conceding West Germany's equalising goal at a corner to Holzenbein in the final moments of the final itself. But Vencel is a good substitute, and Villa's Andy Gray, so good in the air, will find that Capkovic and the huge Ondrus are good, too. Scotland's midfield of Don Masson, Archie Gemmill and Bruce Rioch will have to play to its full capacity if Scotland is to avoid a beating.

It will be interesting to see what Danny Blanchflower, ex-captain turned team manager, and George Best, showing some dazzling form with Fulham, can make of Northern Ireland's team. The Dutch team even with Johan Cruyff, now is still looking for its old edge and cohesion, but Geels can score goals against anybody.

U.S. Longshot Wins Stakes As 6 Foreign Runners Fail

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., Oct. 12 (WP).—There were strong foreign overtones to yesterday's running of the Man o' War Stakes, six of the 13 horses competing having raced in Europe. But the winner turned out to be as American as baseball, hot dogs, apple pie and Ogden Phipps.

Effervescing, a 24-to-1 shot flying the famous black and cherry silks of the former Jockey Club chairman, won by 1 1/4 lengths. It took nearly 10 minutes for the photo-finish camera at Belmont Park to separate the runners in the pictures for the minor awards. Banghi a 50-to-1 chance, finally was given second money over Crackle, the pacesetter, with Erwin Boy and Rouge Sang in a dead heat for fourth, another nose in front of Kamaraan II.

No sooner had the cameramen separated the horses in the finish than Ron Turcotte, rider of Erwin Boy, claimed foul against jockey Jean Cruguet on Crackle, alleging interference through the stretch.

The stewards, after reviewing films, decided Crackle had snapped and popped all over the place and demoted him to fifth, behind Erwin Boy and Rouge Sang. By this time the 30,602 bettors had lost interest in everything except the ninth-race triple.

Cancasus, the 2-to-1 favorite, wound up nowhere as did Dahlia, the $1.5 millionairess sent off at 9 to 2. Both had been winners on European tracks.

The only thing foreign about Effervescing is his sire, le Fabuleux, imported to Kentucky from France almost a decad. ago. Effervescing's dam is by Bold Ruler. His jockey yesterday, for the first time, was Angel Cordero. The 3-year-old colt carried 121 pounds compared to 126 on the older horses, and he obviously reveled in the yielding turf.

Cordero was a little lucky to get through along the inside on the backstretch, while moving into contention. Once clear, Effervescing was clearly the strongest during the run-in.

Erwin Boy may have been the best horse; certainly he was the unluckiest. He was making what probably was a winning rally, leaving the quarter-mile pole, when Crackle cut him off. Erwin Boy was forced to check sharply before again getting running room.

Effervescing's time for the mile and a half was 2:31 1/5. Phipps earned $87,500 of the $112,500 purse. His family is in great shape for the grass-racing classics which which lie ahead this fall. Intrepid Hero, owned by his son, Dinny Phipps, won the United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City this summer. Intrepid Hero, syndicated two days ago for $2,160,000, prefers firm going.

Both Effervescing and the 4-year-old Intrepid Hero are trained by John Russell.

Oklahoma Honors

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Baseball Hall of Famer Mickey Mantle and 1952 Heisman Trophy winner Billy Vessels are among nine persons to be inducted next Monday into the Oklahoma Athletic Hall of Fame. Others named by the organization yesterday are Bobby Jack Stewart, an Oklahoman who played in the same backfield with Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard at Army, former Oklahoma State University athletes Cab Renick and Cecil Hankins and Alberta Williams Hood, a member of the Helms Foundation Hall of Fame.

British Auto Club Drops Its Protest Of Italian Race

PARIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The British Royal Automobile Club today dropped its request for a review of the Italian Grand Prix result following an assurance here by the International Sporting Commission (CSI) to review the Formula One motor racing regulations.

The RAC originally had asked the CSI, the sports' governing body, for the result of the Italian Grand Prix to be declared void because of two incidents surrounding the event.

The RAC protested that only four drivers obeyed the black flag, stopping the race, when rain fell and also questioned the legality of petrol octane tests, which resulted in British drivers James Hunt and John Watson being relegated to the back row of the grid.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Baltimore	4	1	0	.800	152	101
New England	3	2	0	.600	131	115
Buffalo	2	3	0	.400	102	86
Miami	2	3	0	.400	102	119
N.Y. Jets	1	4	0	.200	43	131

Central Division

Cincinnati	4	1	0	.800	138	98
Houston	4	1	0	.800	94	46
Cleveland	2	3	0	.400	107	153
Pittsburgh	1	4	0	.200	108	110

Western Division

Oakland	4	1	0	.800	103	127
Denver	3	2	0	.600	126	50
San Diego	3	2	0	.600	113	93
Kansas City	1	4	0	.200	104	151
Tampa Bay	0	5	0	.000	26	120

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas	5	0	0	1.000	133	67
St. Louis	4	1	0	.800	143	102
Washington	3	2	0	.600	107	107
Philadelphia	2	3	0	.400	69	100
N.Y. Giants	0	5	0	.000	69	114

Central Division

Minnesota	4	0	1	.900	97	53
Chicago	3	2	0	.600	81	52
Detroit	2	2	0	.400	80	64
Green Bay	2	3	0	.400	73	117

Western Division

San Francisco	4	1	0	.800	106	60
Los Angeles	3	1	1	.700	95	78
New Orleans	2	3	0	.400	98	112
Atlanta	1	4	0	.200	47	98
Seattle	0	5	0	.000	85	155

Monday's Result

San Francisco 16, Los Angeles 0.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Miami.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Cleveland at Atlanta.
Houston at San Diego
Oakland at Denver.
Seattle at Tampa Bay.
Dallas at St. Louis.
N.Y. Giants at Minnesota.
Philadelphia at Green Bay.
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Los Angeles.
New Orleans at San Francisco.

Next Monday's Game

N.Y. Jets at New England.

College Poll

The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college football teams with first-place votes, records, in parentheses.

	Pts.
1. Michigan (41) (5-0)	419
2. Southern California (4-1)	322
3. Nebraska (4-0-1)	296
4. UCLA (4-0-1)	290
5. Oklahoma (4-0-1)	177
6. Maryland (5-0)	176
7. Missouri (4-1)	140
8. Southern California (4-1)	122
9. Ohio State (3-1-1)	101
10. Texas Tech. (5-0)	97
11. Georgia (4-1)	60
12. Florida (3-1)	44
13. Notre Dame (3-1)	20
14. Texas (2-1-1)	14
15. Houston (3-1)	9
16. Arkansas (3-1)	8
17. Tulsa (4-1)	6
18. Kansas (4-1)	5
19. Oklahoma State (3-1)	4
20. Mississippi (4-2)	2

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. Those teams on probation for 1976 are: Mississippi State, Michigan State, SMU, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.

ugner Takes Away 3 Titles rom Dunn Within 1 Round

ONDON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—In than one round tonight, Joe ner won the British, European Commonwealth heavyweight ing titles as he knocked out mpion Richard Dunn.

ugner floored Dunn with a t hand in the opening sec- s. Dunn rose, but came under arrage of punches and went n again for a brief count.

ugner continued the attack, n tried to tie him up but soon went down again, this time for the full count.

Dunn suddenly hoisted himself up as referee Harry Gibbs spread his arms. He looked surprised that the count had finished. He bumped into Gibbs and went crashing to the canvas again at Wembley.

Bugner, 26, twice a points loser to Muhammad Ali, will almost certainly try to exploit the confused scene which has followed Ali's retirement as world champion, and this may involve a lucrative fight with George Foreman. He is also scheduled to defend the European title against Spain's Jose Urtain.

But tonight Bugner was only interested in settling a personal score with Dunn, a 31-year-old exparatrooper.

Bugner said some unkind things about Dunn on television earlier this year after Dunn had lost to Ali in five rounds in a world title bout in Munich. Antagonism grew between the two men and Bugner agreed to come out of retirement to settle things in the ring.

And he settled them viciously, tearing into Dunn the moment the bell sounded.

anadian Soccer psets Mexicans

ANCOUVER, British Colum- Oct. 12 (UPI).—Bolstered by -0 upset over Mexico, Canada er coach Eckhard Karutzun s the pressure to win is now Team America in the three- n World Cup qualifying tour- nent.

anada took the lead in the nd-robin tourney, from which teams will advance to the t round of qualifications for 1978 World Cup in Argentina. Mexico still is heavily favored take—its upcoming home nes against both the United tes and Canada.

uth Africa ys Whites ace Sanction

OHANNESBURG, Oct. 12 O.—The South African Rugby n and African Administra- officials plan disciplinary legal steps against eight rugby players who joined black teams to play an ex- ion game last Sunday.

orts Minister Dr. Piet Koorn- said today the eight players looked for a "confrontation" h the government over its new rts policies. "We have ways putting an end to that sort of avior," he said.

he republic's sports policies re- tly gave permission for clubs various races to play against h other, but do not allow lly mixed clubs to compete. ive of the white players had ed the black Sedru team and e the Kwazus who played a ndly match in the Veeplaas k township outside the coastal of Port Elizabeth.

fficials of the local Bantu Administration Board which controls township said today the t faced legal prosecution be- e they were in the segregated rb without official permits.

Danie Craven, president of South African Rugby Board, "disciplinary action will be n against them. They will- and knowingly disobeyed an uction from the board and annot allow them to get away it. It's as simple as that."

oornhof said "our sports po- is one of making gradual nges. At this stage we're not king of racially-mixed teams ing at provincial or club l."

ne of the eight whites, Dan son, said none of the players any regrets. After the match, which he scored three tries, ering black spectators carried white players off the field older high.

Tensions run high when blacks against whites," Watson said. nday there was a tremendous osphere."

orts officials said there had confusion over the inter- ation of new sports policies ned by the government last th. Some said racially mixed ns could now meet each other, e others disagreed.

lly Woodin, president of the th African Cricket Associa- said cricket clubs could not racially mixed teams, but k Henning, chairman of the sval Provincial Cricket n, said Woodin's interpreta- was "not in accordance with understanding" of the latest ngs.

ricket officials said they ex- ed senior cricket officials to for a meeting with Koorn- this week to clarify the situ-

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Observer

The Jimmy Carters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Ladies and gentlemen, our guests today are Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidates for president. I cannot help but observe, Mr. Carter, that there are three of you. Would you please introduce yourselves to the audience?

"I am Mister Nice Guy. My name is Jimmy Carter and I'm runnin' for president. Americans are good people and I'll never lie to them. I love you all. Amen."



Baker

If I remember correctly, Mister Nice Guy, you are the Jimmy Carter who won the Democratic nomination over the opposition of such men as Henry Jackson, Morris Udall, Jerry Brown and Frank Church. What was the secret of your victory, sir?

"It's time for Ford to quit hiding in the Rose Garden and start telling the American people the truth for a change, to start telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

My question was addressed to Mister Nice Guy, sir, but since you have interrupted, perhaps you will introduce yourself.

"My name is Jimmy Carter and I am Mister Tough Guy."

If I can go back to my question to Mister Nice Guy...

"You are a good person, and I will never deceive you."

Thank you, Mister Nice Guy. After winning the nomination, you went to Georgia to play softball and fish, but you don't seem to have taken much part in the campaign since then. What happened, sir?

"Could I answer that, old buddy?"

Certainly, but first, please introduce yourself.

"My name is Jimmy Carter and I'm Mister Regular Guy. After we got the nomination, it looked like old nice guy there had done his job. He was a little too prim and unctuous.

So you are the Jimmy Carter who undertook to charm Norman Mailer and the Playboy reader with raffish, regular-guy jargon. How did you feel about this, Mister Nice Guy?

"All Jimmy Carters are Americans, and Americans are good people, and I love them all."

That is a very touching statement of human tolerance. I suspect our audience is wondering why it did not see Mister Regular Guy in either of the television debates. Any explanation form that, Mister Regular Guy?

"The polls were killing me. The colorful talk bombed on Gallup, Harris and Roper. Who is the greatest regular-guy president of all time? Harry Truman. I made the Harry Truman scene off the back of a train and darn near wrecked the campaign."

That must have led to a top-level strategy conference of all the Jimmy Carters. It appears from recent campaign developments that there was a decision to send Mister Regular Guy back to Georgia to join Mister Nice Guy at the fish pond, and to send you, Mister Tough Guy, into the battle carrying the standard of the Jimmy Carters.

* * *

"My answer to that question is that Ford has not told the truth about where his lunch money comes from, is too dim to know the Red Army is in Poland, and has to ask Henry Kissinger's permission to use the White House."

Do you make these harsh attacks without consulting Mister Nice Guy for Christian guidance? He is, after all, the Jimmy Carter who won the nomination. And how do you, Mister Nice Guy, feel about being retired from the contest? Mister Nice Guy? Where are you? He was here just a moment ago. Where has he gone? Isn't there any more Mister Nice Guy?

"We can get him back any time he's convenient."

Which of you gentlemen will occupy the White House if Jimmy Carters are elected? Anybody want to answer that? No? But you're smiling. Such mysterious smiles! You know something but are not saying. Could it be? Yes, yes! You saw it here first, ladies and gentlemen! Not in a Barbara Walters interview! There is a fourth Jimmy Carter in the wings. His identity? Destined to remain a secret unless America sends Jimmy Carters to the White House.

The Phenomenal Yglesias Literary Factory

By Nan Robertson

NORTH BROOKLYN, Maine (NYT).—Helen Bassine Yglesias was 17, the "tail end" of a family of six children of immigrant parents in Brooklyn, when she first turned her hand to an autobiographical novel. She showed it to a domineering older brother who so traumatized her about her aspirations to write that her book was never finished. She was 54 years old before she started on a book again.

It was therefore "a very special gratification" for her, "a marvel," when her son, Rafael, completed his first novel, "Hide Fox, and All After," on his 16th birthday in May, 1970. "The thing had come full circle," she said.

It was published four years ago, almost simultaneously with his mother's first novel, "How She Died," and "The Truth About Them," by his father, José Yglesias, an established author.

Helen Yglesias is now a pivotal part of a literary family phenomenon, like the Brontes, the Benchleys, the Lardners and the Irving Wallaces. All the children have decided to follow the parents' way of life; the love of reading and writing has been passed on.

In 1976, once again, three Yglesias novels have come out—Helen's second, "Family Feeling," (Dial), Rafael's second, "The Work Is Innocent," (Doubleday), and José's eighth, "The Kill Price," (Bobbs-Merrill).

Moreover, all three are deep into other books, as is Helen's son by a previous marriage, Lewis Cole.

Above all, the family clearly loves to create together, in a spot far away from their clangorous "spiritual home" on Manhattan's Upper West Side where the children grew up.

By enthusiastic consensus, the site of this literary factory is a 200-year-old white clapboard farmhouse and its outbuildings here in North Brooklyn, just down the road from E.B. White, on a heavily wooded finger of land that pokes into the Atlantic Ocean.

Fueled by Helen's hearty food, with vegetables coming from their own garden six months of the year, this energetic family taps away. José's study, where he is working on a book about Franco's Spain, is at the top of a steep flight of worn wooden stairs in the main house. Helen's is around the corner in their bedroom.

Rafael completed "Hide Fox" within six months off the living room downstairs. He is now ensconced with an $830 electric typewriter "which doubled my writing speed." He has just finished a third novel on it and is embarked on a fourth—in a cabin out back.

Lewis is toiling on a sociological study of basketball in another cabin on the property.

Together at mealtimes around the



Rafael Yglesias

kitchen or dining room table, the family is an animated bunch, obviously relishing each other's company. This includes discussion of how a book is going, but snags are usually worked out alone. Helen Yglesias, like her sons, doesn't like to show unfinished work or read aloud; her husband does.

"I'm more insecure than the rest of them," he says. "They're also more generous in their reactions than I."

Rafael, tall, thin, bespectacled and intense, is now 22. Lewis, active in radical movements since his student days at Columbia and writer of articles for the University Review and the Real Paper, is 30. Tamar, 32, the daughter from Helen's first marriage, is a free-lance writer now turning to short stories. She, her architect husband and two children live on a remote mountain in Vermont.

"I had two sets of mothering in two marriages—I spread it over a longer period of time," Mrs. Yglesias said. "That's why I didn't get to my own work earlier. I did a lot of criticism and editing all along to bring in money" (at the end of this period, she was literary editor of the Nation).

Her latest work is inspired by her own delayed entry into authorship. She is not sure yet whether she should call it "Starting Late," "Starting Again" or "Starting Over."

Even José was 43 before he produced his first novel, shucking a career that included a dozen years as an executive for the pharmaceutical company of Merck Sharpe & Dohme.

And although son Rafael was a literary star in his teens, fulfilling his parents' own early and frustrated dreams, it came after one of the ugliest times in the life of the Yglesias family. The crisis was provoked by the son's insistence, at the age of 15, that he wanted to quit school for good to devote himself entirely to writing.

He was a student at the Horace Mann School in Riverdale, N.Y., and his mother was struggling with her own first full-length work.

"I felt I had just reached a point where I wanted to go out in the world," Rafael said. "My brother and sister were eight and 10 years older than I. Dinner conversations were adult, about books and writing. There were no limitations intellectually. I had the feeling that there was nothing better, more influential to do, than write; I was seeing my parents in the act of becoming novelists."

His father said: "He made it impossible for Horace Mann to keep him." There were months of quarreling, with the parents arguing that their boy, always a first-rate student, would be throwing away his skills. "It just seemed crazy," José Yglesias added.

He was sent to the George Stevens Academy in Blue Hill, near the Maine house. After he had spent two months in the 10th grade there, the principal telephoned about Rafael's constant cutting of classes.

Then he showed his parents 100 pages of his novel.

"We were floored at how good it was," his father said. The period his mother described as "a nightmare" was over. Rafael left academic life with his parents' permission and belief that he could make it as a novelist.

He never returned to school, later turning down an offer to become a special student at Brown University.

"I felt school was slowing me down," Rafael said. "I never regretted leaving it really, although I had a dry spell after the book came out and I was bewildered by all the publicity and a sort of accelerated entering into adulthood. I have an apartment in Greenwich Village and the source of my material is in New York, but I've written almost all my stuff up here in Maine. By now I've become a boring novelist veteran. My parents? Sometimes they seem almost insufferably proud of me."

PEOPLE: *The Man Who Parlayed A Stutter Into Stardom*

County musician Mel Tillis, 44, who parlayed a stutter into stardom, won the Country Music Association's entertainer of the year award Monday night in Nashville. Other winners: Willie Nelson and Waylon Jennings (single of the year and vocal duo of '76 for "Good Hearted Woman," plus best album for "Wanted—The Outlaws"); Dolly Parton (best female vocalist), Ronnie Milsap (best male vocalist), the Statler Brothers (best vocal group), Roy Clark and Buck Trent (best instrumental group honors), Hargus (Pig) Robbins (best instrumentalist award), and Larry Weiss, (song of the year, "Rhinestone Cowboy").

* * *

Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki and two ban-the-bomb groups sent letters to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo Tuesday protesting the re-enacting of the Hiroshima bombing by Paul Tibbets, the man who made the actual run on Aug. 6, 1945. Tibbets, a retired U.S. Air Force general, was participating in a fund-raising event in Harlingen, Texas, with the money to go to a group that preserves World War II aircraft. Mayor Araki said that treating the bomb drop as a show "trampled on the spirit of Hiroshima and was a blasphemy against the many people still suffering from the aftereffects of the blast." In a joint protest, the Hiroshima chapter of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the Hiroshima Prefecture Council of Atomic Bomb Victims said that the show "was a serious challenge to all victims of the bomb and to the peoples of the world who desire peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons."

* * *

Ed Yost, the American balloonist who made it half way across the Atlantic in his Silver Fox before ditching, arrived in Gibraltar Tuesday aboard the German freighter that fished him out of the ocean. Although he won't be making another trip, he thinks that the trip can be made in the rig he used.

* * *

A 19-year-old gas station attendant—a high school dropout—is a millionaire today, the winner of New York state's lottery. Robert Netto of Watertown has won $1,000 a week for the rest of his life—but he isn't going to quit his $60-a-week job. However, his wife of four and a half months, Judy, 18, immediately resigned her job as a cashier in a grocery



Robert Netto

... *new millionaire.*

store. Netto will give $5,000 to the Catholic Church and plans to take a trip. He and his wife are going to Kansas, he said, because "I've been there before and I like it."

* * *

The family of the late Lynn McClure, the 20-year-old Marine recruit who died in Texas as the result of training drill, has filed a $14-million lawsuit against the U.S. government. McClure was knocked out in a succession of pugil stick bouts last Dec. 6 at the Marine Corps recruit depot in San Diego. He died in March, without recovering consciousness, in Houston Veterans' Hospital. Three drill instructors and three officers who supervised the unit were reprimanded.

* * *

Thirty years ago when James E. Folsom was the young and handsome (he was known as Kissin' Jim) bachelor governor of Alabama, he sponsored a bond issue to build a state institute for the deaf and blind at Talladega. In a few days, Folsom, 66, will enter that school as a student, having been declared legally blind. He says he hopes how to learn to use a cane and get other tips on how a sightless person copes with life. The former governor recently lost, by court decision, his only income, a $29,475 pension for former chief executives.

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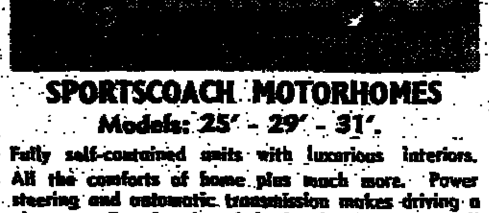
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